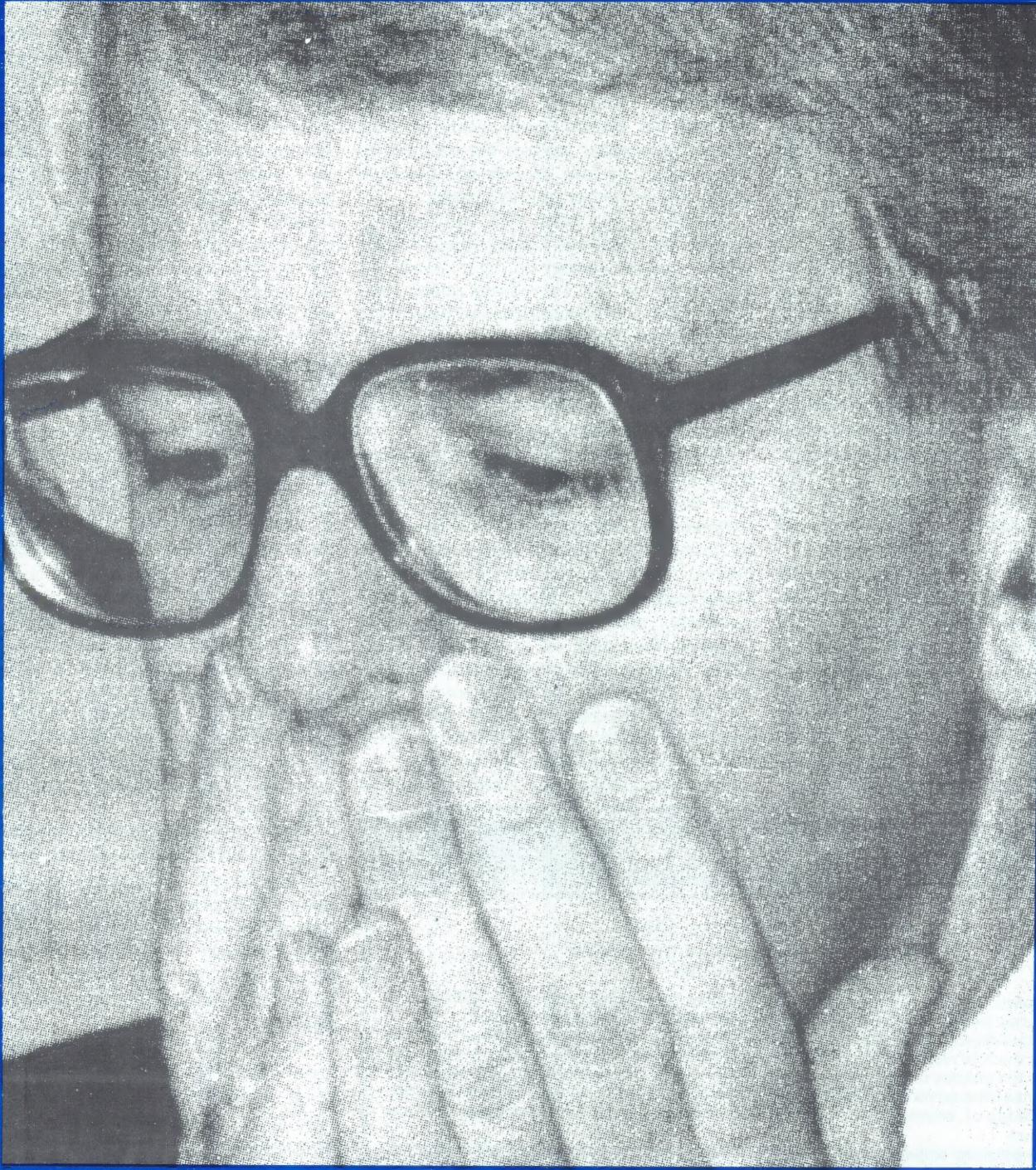


Spearhead

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**AS MAJOR'S SHIP SINKS,
THE RATS DESERT**

(See pages 2 & 3)

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

The ship sinks; the rats jump

Emma Nicholson, MP for Devon West and Torridge, up to late December a Tory and now a Liberal Democrat, has always been a singularly unappealing person. Her recent defection to Paddy Ashdown's party was quite clearly motivated by pique and opportunism: pique at not being given the role in the Tory Party she thought was due to her, and opportunism because she knew her seat was almost certain to go to the LibDems at the next election anyway and she therefore had almost nothing to lose and everything to gain by a switch of party.

Miss Nicholson (she uses that name in her political career though she is in fact the wife of Sir Michael Caine) is the archetypal late-twentieth century politician. Born into a wealthy and intensely political family, she embraces all the fashionable liberal causes beloved of the political classes. She is Europhile to the point of being a full-blooded federalist. She is passionate about the Third World, and has in fact adopted an

Iraqi boy as her foster son. She hates 'racism' and boasts of her record in seeking to recruit Asian women to the Tory Party. Her principal gripe against that party and her purported reason for quitting it boils down to the claim that it is moving too far to the right. The latter is quite laughable; the party has in fact been travelling steadily leftwards since John Major's accession to the leadership, and Miss Nicholson had no objection to being in it in the relatively 'right-wing' days of Margaret Thatcher. Furthermore, she is understood to have flirted with the Redwood faction in the Tory leadership contest last July. True to current Tory form, she lived with her present husband for several years while he was married to another woman but declined to have a child by him because she feared it might jeopardise her political career.

All this having been said, and however squalid the intentions behind Miss Nicholson's recent action may be, by no means all her attacks on the Tory Party under John Major should be dismissed out of hand. One particular accusation struck very close to home: "The only talk within the Tory Party these days," she said, "is how to hang on to power. It is not about the impact of policies on the electorate."

Of course, with politicians of the modern stripe in Britain there can hardly be said to have been a time when this was not so. However, the tendency described has taken on an especially glaring and reprehensible flavour over the past decade. Never in living memory has so blatant a collection of careerists, place-seekers and self-servers occupied the seats of government. John Major himself is the personification of this type: a man totally without conviction of any kind, desperate to retain the prime ministerial office and willing to do any deal with any lobby or faction to that end.

What undoubtedly lent some credence to

Miss Nicholson's condemnations was the fact that Major, seeing the powerful influence of the so-called 'Euro-Sceptics' in the party, has been attempting to perform an increasingly fragile balancing act between these and the Europhile brigade, at one moment saying something to appease one faction and at the next making gestures to accommodate the other. Major's vacillation and two-faced stances on Europe have won him little respect from either side.

Along with this, Major, like all weak leaders who have diminishing control over events, has been demonstrating an increasing remoteness from reality. In a new year's message to Tory constituency chairmen he proclaimed: "Our country is now an outstanding success," and he went on to relate a catalogue of his Government's supposed 'achievements' which would sound comical to any man or woman in the street but actually are believed in with fervour in the fantasy world that Tory bosses have been building for themselves as Britain has crumbled all around them.

Meanwhile the Government's rating in the opinion polls goes from bad to worse, and its prospects in the coming general election plummet from the dismal to the catastrophic. The ship of government — and indeed of British Conservatism — is sinking, and as this happens the rats are jumping overboard clutching at any lifebelt to hand. In October it was the MP for Stratford-on-Avon, Alan Howarth, who crossed over to Labour. Now it is Emma Nicholson, who has chosen the Liberal Democrats. In the meantime something like 50 other Tory members of parliament have indicated their intention not to stand at the next election but instead to pursue careers outside politics where much money is to be made, while it is rumoured that as many as another seven Tories in the House are thinking of joining one or other party of Opposition.

This is all a staggering condemnation of Major and his Government. But it is equally a condemnation of the present breed of Tory Party politicians, many of whom have so little in the way of principles or loyalty that they are ready to prostitute themselves to anyone who can offer parliamentary seats and salaries or lucrative employment in big business.

It is a repulsive sight, but it is at the same time both enlightening and strangely satisfying. Something that we have for a long time known to be rotten to the core is now demonstrating its rottenness to ever more millions of people. In that there is consolation and hope.

'New Labour': the mask slips

For some time now, we have warned that behind Labour's drive to capture the political 'centre ground', a drive blandly pursued by Tony Blair with the help of backroom image-makers like Peter Mandelson, there

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lurks the leering grimace of loony leftism and political correctness. Just occasionally, Bambi's disarming ventriloquist's dummy's grin and airheaded rhetoric lose centre-stage for a moment and the British public are permitted a glimpse beyond into the shadowy wings, where Labour's actual policy-makers are concocting the well-prepared poisons which will be administered to the nation once the next election is won and the party's red guards come out from the shadows and run riot as did those of Mao Tse Tung in China's 'Cultural Revolution' years ago.

Such a glimpse was given last month, when a book was launched by the left-wing civil liberties group Liberty, promoting more than 100 new laws proposed by a group of Labour lawyers. Speaking strongly in support of this new package was none other than Mrs. Cherie Blair, wife of the party's leader.

The laws proposed would give unprecedented rights to homosexuals. They would enormously increase the powers of race and sex-equality tribunals, including powers to punish employers coming before them on 'discrimination' charges. This would be part of the work of a new 'human rights' commission which, in addition to hounding such people more thoroughly than in the past under existing discrimination laws, would invent yet new forms of discrimination to be entered into the black book of crime.

Mrs. Blair, herself a barrister, also publicly backed a suggestion by Liberty for British law to be tied in with the controversial European Convention on Human Rights. Liberty, it may be remembered, was the organisation which stationed monitors outside the polling stations in Tower Hamlets in the local government elections in May 1994 to make sure that British National Party personnel did not 'intimidate' voters — at a time when all the intimidation being practised in the elections locally was being directed against rather than by BNP people!

One of the new powers which would be given to the European Court of Human Rights by this proposed legislation would be that of overturning the former ban on broadcasts by members of Sinn Fein.

One of the prime movers in the anti-discrimination package being backed by Mrs. Blair was one Rabinder Singh, a barrister who operates from the same chambers as herself. One of its provisions is that in anti-discrimination cases going to the courts the onus of proof will shift from the prosecution to the defence. Employers will have to prove that they have not practised such discrimination instead of plaintiffs having to prove that they have. It would a case of traditional British legal principles being turned on their head so as to make the accused 'guilty until proved innocent'.

Liberty also proposes, with the backing of Mrs. Blair, that transsexuals should be granted the right to marry under their new identity, and that there should be legal recognition for homosexual and lesbian part-



SOUL SISTERS?

Both Cherie Blair (left) and Hilary Clinton (right) are the left-wing wives of politically ambitious husbands. Will Cherie increasingly set the agenda for a Labour Government just as Hilary has for the Clinton Administration in the US?

nerships.

Tony Blair, for obvious political reasons, has said that neither he nor his party necessarily subscribe to all of Liberty's proposals. Nevertheless, he is close enough to the project to have agreed to write a foreword to the book, while his wife's much more outspoken endorsement of its main provisions makes it unlikely that he could oppose any of them without acute public embarrassment and domestic ructions.

We have long suspected that in the Tony and Cherie partnership we have something eerily similar to the Bill and Hilary Clinton circus that now plagues politics in the United States. In each case the female is much more militantly radical and left-wing than her husband, and to a great extent exploits his obviously weak character in pushing for more and more crazy politically correct reforms which he doesn't have the will to resist.

It is a frightening prospect for the Britain that is now almost certain to vote for a Labour Government in the next general election. But the depressing reality is that when the British people look around for an alternative in the 1990s political power stakes there just isn't one.

Law and order abdicate at Newbury

New road-building schemes which involve, as they usually do, the concreting of large slices of countryside, are always a debatable benefit. We need the roads, and yet we do not like to sacrifice the countryside. There are therefore invariably two equally legitimate arguments for and against road-extension. What we have to do in the case of each particular new road scheme is carefully weigh the two sides in the balance and decide accordingly, and in no case can there ever be an ideal outcome. Even where we may judge that the requirements of efficient road transport take precedence over environmental concern, we can still appreciate the point of view of those who adopt the opposite position.

None of this, however, is really relevant to what is currently happening in Berkshire,

where conflict is raging over the Newbury by-pass. The by-pass scheme has been adopted by the local authority and approved as necessary by the Department of the Environment. Furthermore, it has the support of a very large majority of the local people, who for years have suffered intolerable traffic congestion in the ancient town, with its narrow streets hopelessly ill-adapted to the age of the modern motor vehicle. Our editor, when driving through the town in 1990, was able to get a taste of this first-hand.

As soon as the by-pass scheme became a public issue, it was predictable that 'Rentamob' would move in, and so it has done. Hordes of protesters invaded the area and set up camp with a view to the physical prevention of the work proceeding. Many of them made their homes in trees, thus giving rise to the description of 'Tree People'. Their intention was made clear from the outset: they resolved, by various tactics of obstruction, to stop the building of the by-pass — or at least, by so slowing it down, to render the project more and more of a fiasco and involve vast additional expense to the taxpayer.

As soon as TV news bulletins began to show us shots of the so-called 'Tree People' we recognised immediately who they were. For much of last year they were causing mayhem at the ports in the name of 'Animal Rights'. We ourselves have no doubt encountered many of them at 'anti-racist' demos mounted against the British National Party. They are, in short, Britain's full-time professional 'protest' brigade — a truth that could be confirmed immediately one took a look at them. Every 'Tree Person' coming before the camera has been of a uniform dirtiness and scruffiness — a fact which prompts the immediate thought that if they are really so concerned about the environment they might start improving it by each having a good bath putting on some clean clothes, which would bring about an instant betterment in public hygiene.

In a *Daily Mail* feature on January 13th they were exposed as a bunch of useless layabouts, almost all of far-left political orientation and the majority coming from areas far from Newbury. The *DM* reporter, Greg Swift, tried to speak to some of them about what they were there for but "because of the profusion of drugs — predominantly cannabis, speed and ecstasy, though occasionally heroin — much of the conversation is rambling nonsense." When one lot were seen getting drunk on champagne and were asked how they could afford it they replied that the bottles had been 'lifted' from a local off-licence. Two or three of the protesters, said Swift, "maintain a night-long cacophony of noise on bongo drums and a guitar." And he went on:-

"Looking around the protesters, it is astonishing to see how prepared they are to let their bodies suffer. Many are infested with head lice, and the longer

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK (Contd. from prev. page)

serving members have blackened teeth and matted hair."

Who is footing the bill for all this? The answer is that the nation is. This heap of human garbage are living on dole and social security benefits, and the bill for their presence is increased because postmen have to through the mud and litter to deliver their cheques. Said another *Daily Mail* reporter, Steven Morris:-

"... the vast majority freely admit they have no intention of doing an honest day's work. At least half of the 200 or so protesters are believed to be on benefit. They include some who have never worked."

But that's not all. For several days after work on the by-pass was due to start, no work was in fact done because 'Rentamob' made it quite impossible for the construction team to start. Since then, some work has been done on a spasmodic basis. Continually the mob are obstructing the road-builders, and the police — no doubt on orders from the Home Office — have done little more than pussyfoot around with them, making the odd arrest here and there but still enabling them to cause havoc to the by-pass scheme. Eventually, if the by-pass is ever built, it will cost far more than originally calculated because of the continual stoppages and delays. This is apart, of course, from the £130,000 a week it takes to maintain the policing of the area.

Were Britain a country still in possession of its sanity, the police would have moved in with overwhelming force on day one, assisted by the army. Tear gas and water cannon would have been used, every rentamobster arrested and placed in preventive detention. All welfare payments would have been cut off; every 'protester' would have been forcibly bathed, deloused and, where necessary, detoxified; then the able-bodied among them would have been conscripted for compulsory labour service.

But that isn't how we do things in dear old 'liberal' Britain of the 1990s. Goodness no! These darlings' 'human rights' must be protected. And so the farce goes on.

Selective 'news'

The British public, we must assume, regard the 'news' prepared for them on television at the end of each day to cover in some kind of reasonable proportion the most important events of the day. That is to say the items shown will reflect the main happenings of the day, and the order and emphasis in and with which they are shown will reflect their newsworthiness.

Not so, as many readers of *Spearhead* will know from experience.

Our 'news', in reality, is carefully selected by our news controllers with a view to promoting particular items of news they

want to promote and covering up, or at least playing down in importance, those items they do not want to promote. A classic example of this was provided one evening in late December.

Evening news bulletins gave enormous prominence to the death of 19-year-old French hitch-hiker Celine Figard, found in a ditch in Worcestershire after a nationwide alarm following a sighting of her getting a lift in a lorry at the Chieveley service station on the M4 motorway. This big coverage was of course fully justified. The killing of Celine was an appalling case of murder of the worst kind.

But equally appalling was an incident in the Moss Side district of Manchester at virtually the same time as Celine Figard's body was discovered. A man collapsed after being fired at with a shotgun and died shortly afterwards. An ambulance rushed to the scene of the shooting and two paramedics tending to the man in a vain effort to save his life were attacked by a hostile mob estimated to be about 130 in number. It was later found that this was one incident in a double shooting outside the local West Indian Sports and Social Club, and that the trouble was connected with warfare between drugs gangs.

Big news — tiny report. This was the most the murder and attack on medics in Moss Side got in the press

NEWS ROUND-UP

Club mob attack on paramedics

TWO paramedics treating a man who later died from gunshot wounds were attacked by a hostile crowd outside a club.

The ambulance staff had been flagged down after a double shooting near the West Indian Sports and Social Club in Moss Side, Manchester.

On the TV news bulletins following the shooting and the subsequent attack there was not a single mention. The next morning they received very tiny coverage in one or two national newspapers and none at all in the remainder. The largest report consisted of 2.3 column-inches in the *Daily Telegraph*, and this was put in merely as one of a number of items in a 'News Round-up'.

Why the difference? Could it be because descriptions of the man sought for questioning in connection with Celine Figard's murder indicated that he was white, while it is abundantly clear from the evidence concerning the killing in Moss Side and the attack on the ambulance crew that the culprits in both cases were black?

Recognising the truth

The vastly disproportionate role of Blacks in crime in Britain has long been a topic given ample airing in the columns of *Spear-*

head — although we have been forced continually to exercise great care in the language used to deal with this subject for fear of prosecution under the country's totalitarian 'racial hatred' laws. Now, however, the true facts are leaking out and are becoming the focus of open public discussion.

A report on the front page of the *Sunday Telegraph* of January 21st was headed 'Cabinet joins crisis talks on black crime'. The reported stated:-

"Cabinet ministers and senior national figures are to hold a summit to confront the growing problem of a criminal under-class of disaffected black children roaming the streets after being excluded from school.

"The disturbing pattern of behaviour of young blacks in inner cities has so alarmed Herman Ouseley, the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, he hopes to mobilise the Government... The decision by Mr. Ouseley to speak out demonstrates that black community leaders are now starting to accept there is a specific problem with black youngsters... It is now feared that without a concerted offensive to raise expectations of young Blacks, riots in the most blighted British inner cities could become routine, and it is recognised that urgent action is needed to stem the numbers of young people falling into criminality. A growing number of black primary schoolchildren, some as young as nine, are being encouraged into petty crime by older, unemployed black youths. The trend has been identified by senior police and is particularly evident in pockets of London, but is also causing concern in Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds."

Well, it is certainly gratifying to know that at long last the 'establishment' is beginning to address itself to a social evil that we have warned about for such a long time, only to be castigated as 'racist' for our pains. However, as befits people whose thinking is incapable of ranging beyond the conventional 'liberal' orthodoxy, those concerned demonstrate quite clearly that they are going to do nothing really effective to remedy the problem they are addressing.

Readers should not find difficulty in identifying the key words in the quoted report. They are the words "raise expectations." Unless the expectations of young Blacks are raised, so the reasoning goes, there will be yet more riots. This sounds very much like a piece of blackmail against the British Nation. Our black people will burn our towns down unless we give them more. Give them what? it might be asked. Here no specific answers are forthcoming, but knowing the minds of our politicians and other 'senior national figures' we can anticipate that what will be on the agenda will be schemes for yet more money to be pumped into black ghettos — a complete waste of resources, as was spotlighted on our front page last month in which we drew attention to the fact that £500 million had been pumped into Brixton following the

riots of 1981 — only to result in the riots that broke out again last December. Aside from this, what these self-appointed 'social scientists' are probably also thinking about are bright new schemes to provide greater employment opportunities for young Blacks — together with other openings whereby they may achieve the places in society that they believe are theirs by right. Translated from politically correct 'newspeak' into plain English, this means that young Blacks are not expected to get what they want by the merit of their own ability and achievement but must be given a leg up the ladder by way of special preferences in education and employment — in other words more 'positive discrimination', otherwise known by the American term 'affirmative action'. Stripped of the fine phraseology that never fails to dazzle liberals, this means discrimination against Whites. But of course they won't call it that!

Another report which focused on the same problem of black crime came in the *Sunday Express* on the same day as the *ST* one. This concerned the tendency of police, at least in the London area, to stop and search young black people in the street far more often than they did young white people. According to the report, headed 'Police admit: Yes, we do pick on the Blacks', a Scotland Yard enquiry has found that black people are stopped five times more often than white people. Shock, horror, gasp!

STOP AND SEARCH

Police in London stop far more young Blacks in the street because statistics and experience tell them young Blacks are far more likely to commit crime

What the report failed to do was mention the fact admitted by Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Paul Condon last year: that 80 per cent of the muggings in the capital were carried out by young black males. On a basis of total population statistics, it was calculated that this meant that a young Black was 30 times more likely to mug in London than a non-Black (but not necessarily white) person. If we bear in mind that police stopping and searching is carried almost entirely in connection with suspected mugging offences, we will find that in fact the police procedure of stop-and-search discriminates in favour of Blacks rather than against them. It is a common-sense rule with police all over the world to stop and search people in accordance with the degree of possibility that they have just committed crimes. If the possibility of a mugging crime is 30 times greater with young Blacks than with others, while stop-and-search occurs only five times more with young Blacks than with others, this means very simply that police in London are already bending over backwards not to stop and search Blacks if it can possibly be avoided.

As a result of the outcry against stop-and-search of Blacks spotlighted in the *Sunday Express* story, it is now reported that police everywhere are being urged to cut down on this practice. The outcome? The young Black who has just carried out a mugging will be many times less likely to be stopped and searched by police than a young White who has just done the same thing.

We mention these things just to show how resolutely our authorities are setting about the business of fighting Britain's terrifying crime wave!



Labour hypocrisy: so what's new?

Harriet Harman, Labour's Shadow Health Secretary, has been under fire from both the Tory press and left-wing colleagues in her own party for sending her son Joseph to an élite school — in defiance of the party's principles concerning 'equality' in education and its opposition to selective streaming of school pupils. In all this condemnation, 'hypocrisy' has been a word very much in use.

All very true, but why the surprise and the outrage? Almost the whole of left-wing ideology is based on hypocrisy and double-standards. Left-wingers condemn nationalism as being incompatible with their professed ideal of the 'brotherhood of man' but they have always supported Irish, Scottish and Welsh Nationalism as well as African Nationalism — because it has suited their political agenda to do so. They condemn the use of armed force — but only when it is carried out in pursuit of British interests, as in the Falklands War; they are quite willing to sanction the use of armed force in some approved 'liberal' cause, such as in the Gulf War against Saddam Hussein or in former Yugoslavia against the Bosnian Serbs. When the then White-controlled Rhodesia declared UDI in 1965, lefties were all in favour of bombing the capital Salisbury.

The left has always been loudest in the clamour for 'freedom' and 'human rights' but it is also the loudest in the demand for freedom and rights to be trampled on when they apply to British patriots opposing immigration and championing our own race.

So it is entirely consistent with everything that the political left has always said and done that Miss Harman (correct name Mrs. Dromey) should send her son to a highly selective school while representing a party that loudly opposes such institutions.

There is perhaps another piece of hypocrisy here, though it is less obvious: Miss Harman lives in the London inner-city borough of Southwark, where a huge portion of school pupils are black and Asian. She is sending her son to a school in Orpington, where Blacks and Asians are as yet comparatively few. Yet there is no more passionate denouncer of 'racism' than Harriet Harman!

British bias in history: perish the thought!

Oxford University Press have chosen an American, a Mr. Roger Louis of the University of Texas, to edit their next scheduled history of the British Empire, to be published in 1998, the last being in 1929. Mr. Tony Morris, speaking for OUP, said that the reason was that the publishers wanted to avoid a 'British bias' in the work.

Can there be any other nation in the world which is against printing works of history biased in its own favour? We must be crazy!

THE FUTURE THAT DOES NOT WORK

In recent elections to the Duma, the Russian people decisively rejected the parties of the new 'liberalism'. JOHN TYNDALL ventures an analysis.

THE SOCIALIST WRITER George Bernard Shaw, upon his return from a visit to Stalin's Russia in the late 1920s, cried enthusiastically: "I have seen the future — and it works!" Today's Russians, in their recent experiment with liberal democracy, with its multiplicity of parties, its rampant free-loading capitalism and its toleration of western-style cultural permissiveness, have taken a look into the future that the rest of the world has been wishing upon them, and they have decided that it does not work. In the nationwide elections in December, the Communist Party of Gennady Zyuganov returned with the largest bloc in parliament, while other communist parties, together with nationalists, accounted for around 50 per cent of the total vote. Meanwhile 'Our Home is Russia', the party of the centre endorsed by President Yeltsin and headed by his appointee Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin, could only manage 9.6 per cent.

These results have been greeted with dismay and alarm by the British establishment and mass media, and some have even gone so far as to suggest that the development portends a return of the 'cold war'. So what actually is now happening in Russia — the land once described by Churchill as a mystery wrapped in an enigma?

The first thing that we must understand about the new communism in Russia is that it is not necessarily the same thing as the old communism, and that it is far remote from that communism which took over the country after the Revolution of 1917. It is indeed open to question whether the party of Gennady Zyuganov can correctly be called communist at all. What most of us understand by communism is based on Marxist internationalism. It gestated in the 19th and early 20th centuries in the minds of cosmopolitan intellectuals, mainly Jewish, and it was always conceived not so much as a scheme for the organisation of society as a conspiracy for the seizing of power. Communist economic and social theories have shown themselves to be both pragmatic and infinitely adaptable: theoretically against private ownership and profit, they have tolerated and even embraced those things when it has suited; theoretically in favour of human equality, they have seldom failed to take account of the realities of human inequality once their adherents have been forced to grapple with the politics of the real world. What has always been consistent about communism has been its use as a weapon of power — whether to subvert and overthrow societies that have not been communist or to build up those over which communists have obtained control. Communism always was essentially a technique for manipulating political power — a practice in which it has been brilliantly successful; it never was a programme for making societies work — something in which it has been spectacularly unsuccessful.

SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE

When assessing what is likely to happen if the party of Zyuganov becomes successful in Russia, either in its own right or as part of a coalition with other 'anti-reform' elements, including nationalists, we should not be swayed too much by names, slogans, banners or terminology; instead we should penetrate to the inner essence of power and its uses that would result from such a development. I do not pretend to read the mind of Gennady Zyuganov and to know exactly where he wants eventually to take his country, but I am willing to believe that he may, like others before him, be interested in communism much more as a weapon

for obtaining power than as a means to bringing about a society fashioned according to Marxist prescriptions.

When an old system has been abandoned in favour of experimentation in a new one, and the experiment has manifestly failed, it should be no surprise that there are many people willing to think that the old system, notwithstanding its faults, was preferable to what has followed, and that consequently a return to the old system would be better than continuing with the new system. In the Russia of the mid-1990s there was bound to be a consensus favourable to a retracing of steps back to the recent past — a consensus owing its impetus not to the idea that that past was perfect but only to the realisation that the present is worse.



Communist supporters demonstrating in Moscow. Are they really interested in Marxist theories or do they simply want to see a restoration of law and order and Russian pride?

To a man like Zyuganov — or for that matter any Russian who sees that his country is today set on a road to disaster and wants to bring about a change of course — the question becomes one of finding a political weapon whereby that change can be pursued effectively. One method is to create an entirely new political movement, as has been done by the nationalist Zhirinovsky; another is to ride on the back of an already existing movement and direct it to one's own purposes. The strong public current in favour of a return to communism was just such a movement in existence. It just required to be taken over and led. In what direction it might be led can perhaps be gleaned from a study of why people in Russia have been voting Communist.

PATRIOTISM v. THE FOREIGNER

In a report on the Russian elections by Victor Clark in *The Observer* on the 24th December the writer stated:-

"In the minds of millions... the election was not a free expression of differing but equally valid views, but a mortal clash between *nashi* (ours) and *ikhne* (theirs). The former carries the overtones of Second World War defensive patriotism; the latter stands for Boris Yeltsin's Russia and its foreign invaders."

Clark went on to say that the Communists had done well because...

"... They have jettisoned atheism and embraced the Church and are
Contd. on next page

intent on reviving the old empire. The message steers close to national socialism." (emphasis by JT).

The same report quoted Zyuganov as saying of his party's recent success:-

"Our campaign has been planned to the point when a patriotic candidate wins the presidential election."

This was of course a reference to the elections for president due to take place later in the present year. In view of the power which the new Russian Constitution places in presidential hands, this election will be far more important than the recent ones to the Duma — the latter being of significance mainly for the portents they provide as to what type of leader may become president. It will be noted that Zyuganov spoke of "a patriotic candidate." This rhetoric may seem strange to westerners, most of whom equate communist parties in their own countries with internationalism as symbolised by the slogan "Workers of the World Unite!" But in Russia things appear very different. Millions associate the communist era with a time when their country was a super-power, respected if not loved by the rest of the world: They also recall that era as one when there was order and discipline and when people had some degree of job security.

The pitch of Zyuganov's election campaign was described in an article by Anne McElvoy in *The Spectator* of the 30th December:-

"...he quoted Lenin only sparingly... The old hagiography ruled by Marx and Lenin has been replaced with a less fearful one starring cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and Marshal Zhukov who led the Red Army to final victory in Berlin in 1945. 'Gagarin Communism', as opposed to the real variety, seeks to equate the creed with memories of the launch of the Sputnik, of Valery Borzov winning his double sprint golds in the 1972 Olympics against the black Americans, of the days of cheap fatty sausage, May Day parades and cheery communal labours in the monthly *subbotnik*..."

APPEAL TO PRIDE

As to Zyuganov's own political ideas, the same article examined his recent book *Russia and the Modern World*, saying that...

"It commences with a reasonably sane analysis of the balance of power after communism, and concludes that Russia is no longer a great power. A bi-polar world has thus become a world dominated by one super-power (America). Zyuganov details the dangers of this in a way you or I might not find very convincing but a proud, underpaid engineer in Krasnoyarsk, let alone his grandmother, probably would. What the earth needs then is the restoration of a force equal and opposite to America and the West. Only a restored Soviet Union can provide this, possibly in collaboration with other regional powers. Details in this tract of how the USSR can be revived without bloodshed are sketchy. It does, however, give a coherent account, from a Russian point of view, of why the recreation of the Soviet Union is necessary and desirable. Unlike Zhirinovsky, Zyuganov makes this enterprise sound reasonable and risk-free."

When the writer makes mention of "you and I" not finding Zyuganov's descriptions of present power-relationships very convincing, she is of course speaking for herself as a *Spectator* journalist and of her audience as average *Spectator* readers. Such people might be expected to be utterly unlike her exemplary proud engineer — indeed unlike any of those strange creatures elsewhere in the world to whom national pride is important and 'American' global domination unwelcome. When Gennady Zyuganov is revealed as a man troubled by the present weak international position of his country, it is assumed that he will thus be exposed as some kind of ideological 'alien'. However, to those of us who do not derive our opinions from publications like *The Spectator* Mr. Zyuganov's concerns do not seem by any means unreasonable ones for a Russian to hold. In this description, what comes through is not so much a Marxist as a patriot, obliged by circumstances to work within the political environment and institutions that the past has handed down to him — one of which is the residue of the party created by Lenin 83 years ago, though on the basis of a manifesto which has little relevance to the problems of the Russia of today.

Of course, Mr. Zyuganov's overtly patriotic declarations, along with his use of campaign propaganda which appeals to nationalistic

memories, may all be window-dressing. It could be that he is just demonstrating that expertise in dissimulation for which communists across the decades have become notorious, and that once in control of Russia he would become answerable to the same international masters as bankrolled the Revolution in 1917. Such things are possible.

My own reckoning, however, is that they are not likely. There seems little doubt that it has been on a tide of nationalist sentiment and wounded Russian racial pride that Zyuganov's party has risen to its presently strong position. Indeed, millions of the votes it won last December might well have gone to Vladimir Zhirinovsky's nationalists — were it not for their leader's clownish and repellent public antics, which included emptying a glass of water over an opponent during a TV confrontation and the rough handling of a woman MP in an argument in the Duma televised before the entire world. I have always had strong reservations about Zhirinovsky as an individual, though some of his party's policies are, from the Russian point of view, admirable. As in the case of Zyuganov, his voting constituency comprises the healthiest elements in the Russian population, and it is far from being a freakish phenomenon that these men's respective parties may well form a future coalition against Yeltsin. Both represent a popular backlash against liberalism and foreign influence — and it is this fact, rather than the personalities and inner motives of their leaders, upon which we should be focusing.

Both Zyuganov and Zhirinovsky indeed have certain personal limitations. The first has little charisma and the second gives every impression of being unstable. The dramatic success which both have enjoyed over the past year or two is likely to be much less the result of any demonstrable personal qualities they themselves might possess than of the dismal condition to which their country has been reduced by way of its experiment with 'democracy'. One has the feeling that both may well prove to be mere 'front runners' for a leader stronger and more able than either of them (perhaps General Lebed, perhaps someone else), just as Neguib was for Nasser in Egypt in the 1950s.

THE LEGACY OF LIBERAL DEMOCRACY

Big change is both imperative and inevitable in Russia because liberal democracy has manifestly brought disaster to the country. Indeed, naive must have been those Russians who imagined that an ideology and system that have so severely corrupted and weakened the formerly great nations of the West would have anything of value to offer them. The results are plain to see. The economy has all but collapsed. Order is non-existent. Crime is going through the roof. Millions are virtually starving and millions more are eking out a living on a pittance. One joke going the rounds in Moscow is of two men standing in one of the almost endless food queues that are a feature of daily life there. Said one to the other after waiting for hours: "I've had enough of this — I'm going off to shoot Yeltsin." A couple of hours later, the man returns. "Why have you come back?" his friend enquires. "Oh, it's quite hopeless," the would-be assassin says. "The queue to shoot Yeltsin is even longer than this one!"

Russia in the 'bad old days' was a country in which the people had a powerful idea to believe in and, until its final days of degeneration, did believe in it with some fervour. The idea in its original concept was undoubtedly wrong, but with the passing of time — assisted by the element of national emergency and unity provided by World War II — it evolved into something which most saw as synonymous with patriotism. As a visitor to Moscow in the Kruschev era, I found a society of people who believed in, were proud of and wanted to serve something which they saw as bigger than their individual selves. Liberals would sneeringly call this 'collectivism' but, if so, it was a collectivism dedicated to what most people saw as a national ideal rather than some vague and half-baked cosmopolitan one. Behind the facade of this system there were undoubtedly some atrocious evils — the greatest of which was the paranoia of the controlling clique, so lacking in faith in the strength of their ideology that they could not tolerate it being

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THE FUTURE THAT DOES NOT WORK

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subjected to free debate and criticism. But this paranoia could hardly be worse than that of today's rulers in the western 'democracies', who are willing to resort to equally oppressive legislation and action to silence their own 'dissidents'. When the respective totalitarianisms of communist and modern 'liberal' governments are subjected to searching examination, the principal difference emerging is that of the former's relative lack of humbug.

Russia pulled through in the Second World War against the mightiest military machine history had yet known — because her people felt themselves to be fighting, not for Marxism-Leninism, but for their nation and homeland. Whilst their rulers' slogans proclaimed 'Death to the fascists', it was a kind of fascism that bound the Russian population together in a common cause of national resistance to the invader: an ethos of teamwork that did not permit the self-centred individual to absent himself from duty.

YUPPIE VALUES

Compare this with the new 'democratic' Russia. Nanette van der Laan, writing from Moscow as *Daily Telegraph* correspondent during the recent election, observed a Rolls Royce parked outside the £200-a-night Metropole Hotel. Inside was the owner and his friends, referred to by one contemptuous local as the 'rich kids'. They were sitting in the bar sipping French Champagne at £10 a glass at 11.00 in the morning, exhausted after attending an all-night rave party and, in the words of the writer, "... said that they were too tired to think of politics." The Rolls-owner, 27-years-old Alexander, was asked if he was voting and laughed: "Are the elections today? I don't know where I've put my passport, so I guess I won't vote. Sorry, but I really have better things to do..."

This 'rich kid' was the co-owner of one of the city's trendiest night clubs — no doubt a place where the tom toms could be heard beating at deafening volume to the accompaniment of flashing coloured lights while couples, sexually almost indistinguishable from one another, gyrated like dervishes around the floor.

Two women sitting nearby were described as collapsing into fits of giggles when asked about the elections. "I don't know if I'll have time to go," said Natasha, aged 23. "I'm first going to dance some more and then go home to sleep."

These people would be instantly recognised in this country as 'Yuppies'. They are the generation of 'me-firsters' that Mrs. Thatcher created in the 1980s. Modern British Tories might not go so far as approving of their disinterest in voting, but they are in every way the natural products of a society which encourages dedication to money-making and fun above all else. They could not give a twopenny damn what happens to their own country — and please, will no-one bore them with talk of such matters when, as night club proprietor Alex says, there are "better things to do."

What is noticeable about this new Russia and its capitalism is that the biggest rewards do not seem to be going to those who are creating real wealth for the nation's benefit: modernisers of the country's moribund industry and achievers of excellence in technology, science and true culture. They are going to the 'dealers', middle-men and business spivs. Said Mark Almond in *The Daily Mail* on December 19th:

"Those growing up in Russia today find themselves entering a rat race which makes a cruel parody of the free market economy. Far from being based on competition, the capitalism which appeared in Russia after 1991 is a mixture of rackets and influence-peddling... democracy and mafia are words spat out in the same breath."

But is this rat race really a parody of the free market economy or is it simply show that economy functioning as its natural self? Do these conditions really differ that much from contemporary Britain or the U.S.A., where wheeling and dealing, rather than industrial achievement, is the way for a young person to make big money in a short time? And is it not true here also that such a person has a better chance of owning a Rolls Royce by doing well

in the popular entertainment business than in taking part in increasing his country's manufacturing output? Of course, the British counterpart of the young man in the Moscow hotel bar would be unlikely to buy a Rolls even if he could afford it; it's much more 'chic' to drive a foreign model — BMW or Mercedes perhaps?

PRIDE AND SHAME

I was in St. Petersburg last August. I found many of the locals decidedly surly. I think this was due not to their being unpleasant people as such but to their underlying resentment of people like me and my family as foreigners from the West. Russians have a great deal of national pride — I would dearly like to be able to say that we British had as much. They (the Russians) are deeply sensitive to the fact that their country is in a mess, and they are ashamed that visitors should be present to see that mess. It is quite natural that this feeling should manifest itself in a hardening of the outer shell the native presents to the visitor. It is much easier to put on a welcoming smile to your guests when your home is something you can be proud to show them.

But there is more to all this than the hauteur that comes of wounded pride. Westerners are seen by many to be the sources of so much that plagues contemporary Russia: 'hippie' dress and lifestyles; degenerate 'music'; vulgar commercialism. The western visitor — particularly the Anglo-Saxon — is assumed, albeit quite often wrongly, to hold dear the values that have led Russians to look upon the West as decadent, and which the more mercenary among the latter are now importing into the Russian homeland as a kind of spiritual HIV virus. For these reasons it was possible to be tolerant of brusque manners on the part of waitresses, museum guides and currency exchange clerks.

It will be telling the experienced visitor to Russia nothing new to mention that the standards in public conveniences there are at Third World level. At the same time it is agreeable to obtain views of great city streets in which modern high-rise office blocks and multi-story carparks are entirely absent. Russians are filled with the conviction that westerners are in no position to look down on them, and who can say today that, considering things overall, they are wrong?

An interesting glimpse into the climate in which the recent Russian elections were fought was provided by John Simpson in the *Sunday Telegraph* of December 17th in a report in which the writer, at the time in St. Petersburg, was found taking a look at some of the fringe parties in the field, including one known as the 'National Bolsheviks'. The party's local candidate he described as...

"... a plump, bearded man in his early thirties who looked like a member of the Petersburg nobility as painted in the 1890s by Repin. About 15 years ago he was a dissident, and his name cropped up in *samizdat* literature and — when he was arrested, which was fairly often — in Amnesty International appeals.

"He had wanted, he said, nothing more than to turn Russia into a western democracy. Then communism collapsed and he could visit the West; it was such a shock that he came back determined to foster the Russian heritage against westernising influences. Dostoevsky would have recognised the reaction."

And so should we.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is feasible and easy everywhere to undermine administrative power, and it has in fact been drastically weakened in all western countries. The defence of individual rights has reached such extremes as to make society as a whole defenceless against certain individuals. It is time, in the West, to defend not so much human rights as human obligations.

On the other hand, destructive and irresponsible freedom has been granted boundless space. Society has turned out to have scarce defence against the abyss of human decadence, for example against the misuse of liberty for moral violence against young people.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Believe it or not, there was once a time when some sanity reigned in Tory circles

WE LOOK AT A DOCUMENT FROM THE DUSTY ARCHIVES

Our editor's main signed article in the December issue, part of which was devoted to an analysis of 'One Nation' Conservatism, provoked a most interesting response from one of our correspondents, Mr. Dennis Whiting of Canterbury, who sent us a copy of one of the chapters of a pamphlet headed 'One Nation', written by some leading Tory Party thinkers in the late 1940s. This Chapter deals with Population Policy, and the astonishing thing is how much of what is written in it corresponds to the views espoused by Spearhead and the British National Party. It is for this reason that we have decided to reproduce the chapter in question.

The contributors to the pamphlet as a whole are named as: C.J.M. Alport, Gilbert Longden, Robert Carr, Iain Macleod, Richard Fort, Angus Maude, Edward Heath, Enoch Powell and John Rodgers. The names of Messrs. Heath and Powell will immediately be recognisable to contemporary readers, while Robert Carr may be remembered as an extremely 'liberal' Home Secretary back in the 1970s and Iain Macleod as an equally 'liberal' Colonial

Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer a decade before. It is not known which particular contributors were responsible for the section on population but it must be assumed that any who were not would have refused to have their names appended to the document as a whole were any part of it really repugnant to them.

We would argue strongly with one part of the chapter, and this is where it speaks of eugenic improvement through better housing, lack of which is seen as the main factor making for low population quality. This of course is nonsense. We would also place a big question mark against what the writers have in mind when they speak of immigration as a means of replenishing active workers lost through emigration. They stress that such immigrants should be "carefully selected." On what basis would this selection occur?

These reservations apart, we can find little in the chapter to which to object. Can anyone imagine Tories — let alone 'One Nation' ones — being allowed to get away with expressing such politically incorrect thoughts in the 1990s?

POPULATION POLICY

Tory thinking of half a century ago

SOCIAL reforms, if they are planned in isolation from each other — and especially if they are carried out by 'egalitarian' reformers — are apt to have unforeseen secondary effects which can be very harmful.

No social policy which does not include a clearly defined 'population policy' can avoid even the worst of these contradictions and shortcomings. To suggest that a population policy can provide a simple yardstick, by which the desirability or effectiveness of any reform may be measured, is to claim too much. But if the sponsors of every social measure were to ask themselves what would be its effects (however remote) on the application of a given population policy, they would be forced to take more factors into account and to look farther ahead than they would otherwise do. A population policy provides a thread which knits together every branch of social reform, preventing conflicts of aim and contradictions of method.

WHAT IS A POPULATION POLICY?

A positive population policy involves a deliberate effort to influence the size and quality of the population.

Most measures of social reform are aimed either directly or indirectly at improving quality. Not all of them are successful, on balance, in achieving even this simple aim. Some measures, too, may succeed in raising average 'quality' in some respect — but only by depreciating the higher levels of quality on whose maintenance the country's prosperity and culture may largely depend. Others improve quality, but have unexpected or undesirable effects on quantity.

We are, of course, aware that the problem of population size is complicated and controversial, and the conclusions which we

drew from the available evidence cannot be argued here in detail. To many it will seem only too obvious that our island is already grossly overcrowded, but the physical symptoms are those of maldistribution of population rather than of over-population.

The variable factors which influence the size of the population are four in number: fertility (actual births), mortality, emigration and immigration. It is extremely important to remember that each of these factors may also influence the age-structure of the population, and that a satisfactory age-structure is at least as vital as a reasonable total size. This consideration is too often ignored by those who urge a reduction in the size of our population.

If a fall in the birthrate resulted only in a smaller population, we could perhaps regard the prospect with rather less concern. But it would also, given the present falling trend of mortality, result in a population whose average age was steadily increasing, and in which an increasing number of pensioners was being supported by a decreasing number of productive workers. Briefly, we accept as a desirable aim the maintenance of the population of Great Britain at about its present size.

MIGRATION

Many people, contrasting the under-populated condition of the Dominions with the apparent over-crowding in Britain and our precarious dependance on imported food and raw materials, immediately conclude that we ought greatly to increase the flow of emigrants to the Dominions.

Those who are most likely to emigrate, however, are the young and vigorous, the ambitious and enterprising, or those with precious skill and experience to sell. They are the people whom a struggling country most

needs, the people to whom we must look for our economic and spiritual renaissance. Above all, we must remember that the normal, unregulated, highly selective process of emigration has the most dangerous effects on the age-structure of the population. Not only does it immediately increase the average age of the people and reduce the proportion of active workers, but it also removes an undue proportion of potentially fertile parents.

Those who urge a planned redistribution of populations within the Commonwealth, by means of mass emigration from Britain in which a complete cross-section of the people (by age and occupation) is resettled in the Dominions, have a stronger theoretical case. We do not think the economic and strategic arguments have been studied nearly deeply enough, nor that the magnitude of the operation has been fully appreciated. But it is clear that the idea needs very thorough discussion at the highest Imperial levels.

Meanwhile, the importance of maintaining a satisfactory age-structure at home seems to suggest that Britain's post-war migration policy has been broadly correct. It is obviously of the utmost importance that the Dominions should be populated as far as possible by British stock, but the transfer of an educated, skilled worker represents the gift of a very valuable (and expensively produced) economic asset. Therefore every effort must be made to transfer with each worker a proportion of elderly dependants. At the same time we must realize that, if we do permit selective emigration to reduce the proportion of active workers in our population, maintenance of a balanced age-structure will necessitate the admission of an equivalent (and carefully selected) number of immigrant foreign workers.

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MORTALITY

The third variable factor which we have to consider is mortality. Here the difficulty is not so much to decide what we ought to do (which admits of little argument) as to foresee the full consequences of our actions.

A Christian community recognizes a general duty to save and prolong life, and the social reforms and medical progress of the last century have enabled us to produce almost miraculous results in this direction. When it is a question of preventing the premature death of normally healthy people, there is a clear economic and social gain. The preservation of an increasing proportion of the subnormal and chronically unfit, however, has an obviously dysgenic effect. The general prolongation of life also presents certain problems which must be faced.

A Health Service which succeeded in prolonging the lives of an increasing proportion of subnormal people, without reducing the proportion of the population which is subnormal, would be doing only half (and the less useful half) of its work in this field. The extent and primary causes of physical and mental sub-normality are still imperfectly understood, but the extent of knowledge is increasing. Much remains to be done in the field of prevention.

Some of the most vocal proponents of eugenic reform have appeared to advocate State action of an intolerably authoritarian kind, and this is particularly unfortunate when so much can be done without any measures of compulsion at all. Real and more active cooperation between the medical profession, the schools, the Churches, the voluntary bodies concerned with marriage guidance could do much to spread eugenic knowledge among potential parents who are at present ignorant of the disastrous consequences of unsuitable but fertile marriages. With the recommendations of the Denning Committee and of the Royal Commission and PEP reports on these matters we are in general agreement.

At the same time, it must be realised that bad housing and inadequate education are at the root of most of the evils. The eugenic effects of a vigorous programme of slum clearance and rehousing, in town and countryside, would be immense.

The problems arising from the increasing proportion of the elderly in Britain are discussed in Chapter 9. All that is necessary here is to emphasize once more the size of the problem which is emerging. The number of children, even after the high birthrate of 1943-48, is not sufficient to replace the retiring workers. The proportion of elderly dependants, already double what it was before the first World War, is bound to increase rapidly.

FERTILITY

Of all the variables which determine the size and age-structure of the population, fertility is the one to which most attention must be directed if we are to avoid the adverse effects of a steadily ageing people. The future



EXPORTING PEOPLE

Typical British family emigrating to Australia in 1950. Note that the majority are young. There was concern that emigration to the Dominions might upset the age balance in the UK population.

greatness and prosperity of Britain will depend on whether enough children are born, and on whether the children that are born are healthy and intelligent.

The number of children born to a married couple is becoming more and more a matter of deliberate choice. The spread of knowledge of contraceptive techniques must be accepted as a fact, even by those who disapprove of contraception on principle. If we go further, and accept as a desirable advance the fact that the majority of children will be born because their parents really want them, are we then merely to sit back and hope that enough children will be born? There are those who say that a people which fails to reproduce itself is a decadent people, and should be allowed to fail and die. We believe that a positive population policy, while preserving the virtues of free individual choice, can do much to provide conditions in which married couples will want to have more children and to remove the obstacles which today make it difficult to bring up a large family.

At present, the population of Britain is nearly replacing itself, but not quite. It has been estimated that what is needed is an average family size of about 2.5 children, which would involve a substantial number of families of four or five children. Obviously, too, we need to encourage the most useful and intelligent members of the community to produce a good proportion of the children born.

In theory, the conditions most likely to favour the desire for children are those in which the future appears to offer the promise of peace and the hope of economic prosperity. In practice, there is some evidence to suggest the contrary. For example, the experience of France during the German occupation is significant. It is true that the British birthrate

fell sharply during the slump years 1930-33; in theory, then, it would seem likely that at present the birthrate would be rising among those sections of the people which have benefited from the redistribution of incomes since 1939, and falling among those who are relatively worse off. But in fact all the available evidence suggests that birthrates have been moving in precisely the opposite directions. The most intelligent members of the professional classes appear to be having large families, while the spread of contraceptive knowledge is reducing the size of families among manual workers.

All this suggests that material considerations are less important than is commonly supposed. Indeed, a preoccupation with merely material affairs has always tended to result in smaller families, no matter how great the material prosperity achieved. We believe that the raising of large families is a symptom of spiritual strength or renaissance, of response to the challenge of dangerous or exciting times, and of a determination to preserve a way of life which appears to be intrinsically valuable.

FINANCIAL MEASURES

Taking all these factors into consideration, we believe that the scope for direct financial incentives to fertility is limited. It may, however, be desirable to mitigate some of the material disadvantages under which parents suffer, as compared with the childless. In the interests of quality, we believe that this should be done at all income levels, since the egalitarian idea of 'flat rate' subsidies ignores the fact that the customary expenses of rearing children increase roughly with income up to incomes of about £2,000 a year.

We are not in favour of extending the
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payment of State Family Allowances to cover the first child at birth. We would, however, recommend (as soon as finances permit) payment of allowance in respect of the first child when the family has increased to *three*. This would be equivalent to doubling the rate of allowance for the third child. While it is true that the rise in the cost of living has made the five shillings a week allowance of far less use than was intended, we think the rate should be increased only as part of a scheme for tackling the urgent question of food Subsidies.

Although such a measure would certainly be opposed on egalitarian grounds, we strongly recommend that income-tax allowances in respect of children should be calculated more nearly as a percentage of income, and not on a flat-rate basis as at present. In our opinion, the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Population is

too timid. We would urge that (subject to a minimum of the present flat-rate sum of £60 a child) for each child one-tenth of the parents' income should be tax-free, up to a maximum of £150 a child. On this basis for example, parents of three children, with an income of £1,000 a year, would be relieved of tax on £300, instead of £180 as at present. It is worth noting that the proportional principle has long been accepted in the case of the earned income allowance. We would allow these reliefs up to the end of the child's full-time education at a secondary school, but we believe that during school life they should be enjoyed only when the child is being educated at a school which is recognized as efficient by the Ministry of Education.

The rest of the measures which need to be taken are not financial, and lie within the scope of other chapters. By far the most important is concerned with housing policy.

For all but the very wealthy, the present housing shortage is a powerful deterrent to parenthood. The design of houses, too, has not hitherto favoured families with young children. We believe that the building of such family nightmares as blocks of flats without balconies and gardens should be firmly discouraged.

Meanwhile, we strongly deplore the anti-social behaviour of so many landlords of furnished and unfurnished premises, who refuse to take parents of young children as tenants, or make their lives a burden by placing unreasonable restrictions on the parking of perambulators. We feel that a little inconvenience from their neighbours' children should be gracefully accepted by those who are fortunate enough to be comfortably housed themselves. It is, in fact, their small share of the housing shortage, which to others may mean utter misery.

'POPULISM' OR POWER?

NICK GRIFFIN examines an oft-repeated error.

"WE'VE won the political argument. Few seriously dispute what we say on race and other key issues. What we need to do now is to build up our credibility." Such opinions have gained some currency in the BNP over the last year or so and there is, of course, nothing wrong with wanting to be 'popular.' The alternative — remaining an irrelevant sect — can only appeal to those who prefer the self-righteous excitement of posing as 'revolutionaries' or 'extremists,' to the rigorous discipline and years of hard work required to create a solid base of popular support. The problem with the desire for 'popularity' is not a question of the end but of the means by which it may be achieved.

An intelligent and articulate newcomer to the Cause, as he gains knowledge and confidence in espousing our ideas, will find a growing proportion of ordinary people agreeing with what he has to say. At the same time, however, he will note with some frustration that most of those who express such agreement also produce various reasons for not getting involved themselves. "It's too late;" "the forces against you are too powerful;" "I don't agree with your position on issue x" — you've heard them all too. But the most common excuse, especially among the middle classes, is to take issue with the fact that a minority of nationalists wear large boots and short hair cuts, or that BNP activities often "provoke violence."

As a result of this, it is very easy for the essential quest for *credibility* to become a wild goose chase after *acceptability*, for although the two are superficially very close there is in fact an enormous gulf between them. Credibility derives from what one does with one's own organisation. If your enemies don't recognise you as a credible political threat, it's time to go back to the drawing board. Acceptability, on the other

hand, is bestowed by the liberal media, and is thus out of the grasp of any nationalist or White Pride group for as long as it has even the potential for effective resistance to the evil engulfing our communities, nation and race.

If this basic fact is not understood with crystal clarity, the hunt for acceptability is all too likely to follow a familiar — to old hands at least — path to disruption and oblivion. Attempts to "clean up our image" through political education and the imposition of tighter discipline on wantonly unruly elements are essential. But there is a world of difference between such credibility boosters and, for example, the often related tendency to look down on skinhead supporters not on account of what they do but because of what they are.

Hand-in-hand with such an attitude often goes a call to downplay certain particularly controversial issues. However minor are such changes, their likely result is to convince a number of ideologically motivated "hardliners" — in all probability just the kind of energetic and enthusiastic youngsters who are most needed — that there is no place for them in the new-look movement. If the changes do not produce the expected crop of more 'respectable' recruits, the organisation is thus left weakened. If, on the other hand, a new wave of slightly more moderate members does join up and become active, their presence will have a ratchet effect. When they find that they are still attacked by the media, they will look around for further changes they could make to make the organisation 'more acceptable.' This is precisely the spiral of sickly moderation which has led one failed nationalist splinter after another to purge itself of 'extremists', co-opt Winston Churchill as a posthumous honorary member and finally drop the inconvenient commitment to compulsory repatriation just before its last members totter

off to rejoin the Tory Party.

The long and unbroken record of failure by all who have followed this populist road is irrefutable evidence that it is a dead end. But, as has already been said, the alternative of remaining an isolated sect is not exactly appealing either. It is therefore essential to ascertain what is the basis of political popularity, and then to look for practical ways in which we can begin the long process of building it.

IN STEP WITH HISTORY

A study of the history of various successful movements for enormous change in the affairs of men shows that lasting political influence and power is based on two key factors. The first of these is the co-option or creation of an historical trend — that intangible but irresistible force conveniently referred to as "the spirit of the age." It is perhaps not necessary to be wholly in accord with this spirit; the relationship between it and a would-be revolutionary movement may be likened to that between a stiff sea breeze and a yacht. If the wind is right behind the yacht, it will naturally travel fastest, but, even if it is not, progress can be made by tacking to and fro across it. But it is not possible to battle against the wind of history head on.

In the mid-19th century, liberal democratic nationalism was the prevailing spirit. Before the end of the century red-blooded socialism was all the rage. The cataclysm of the Great War produced yet another shift, with the experience of comradeship, sacrifice and chaos of the trenches leading the new generation to seek political structures based on discipline, tradition and order. This new fascist spirit narrowly failed, however, to overcome the combined opposition of the two previous dominant forces, which in their victory merged into the egalitarian consumerism of the second

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'POPULISM' OR POWER

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half of this disastrous century. Now that wind too has blown itself out. The egalitarian dogma is being systematically demolished by the work of geneticists and neuroscientists. In its place comes a new *Zeitgeist*: from Bosnia to KwaZulu, from Muslim Algeria to Hindu India, from awakening Europe to the growing White grass-roots rebellion in the United States, the rising spirit of the twenty first century is *Identity*.

In some areas, this new wind may not be to our taste. After all, a resurgent Islam may cause problems for World Jewry, but it will also provide an ideological backbone for the non-White world's drive to occupy Europe. But at least the same invisible force leading the Muslims and Hindus back to their roots will also have an increasing effect on our folk as well.

To an extent, there is not a great deal which a political organisation can do to influence the outcome of the battle of ideas which must take place before the spirit of a dying age can be replaced by the ethos of its successor. This is a war for intellectuals buried in university libraries, for scientists in laboratories and distant jungles, for filmmakers, for small cultural magazines, for lone thinkers surfing the Internet late into the night. It is a struggle for aspiring artists, for songwriters and bands. This cultural 'War of Position' sells no papers, pays no dues and obeys no party line, so it is often despised by active politicos.

The feeling is often mutual; the thorny relationship between Oswald Spengler and the Nazis — whom he ridiculed as 'Prolet-Aryans' — being a classic example of this. Yet whatever their perceived differences at the time, no-one could now deny that both were part of the same underlying spirit of their time, or that Spengler's writings helped to create the climate in which National Socialism thrived. Similarly, many liberal intellectuals who would have been personally horrified by the works of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, nevertheless helped to create the intellectual climate in which these monsters could operate.

THINGS WE CAN DO

But while there is not a great deal that an organisation like the BNP can do to hasten the victory of the new historical spirit, there are a few areas in which it can play its part. When the time and resources become available to seek to establish a foothold in Britain's universities, it would pay to remember that the long-term effect of getting an intelligent and open-minded student to read a book by Yockey or Oliver is likely to be far greater than giving them copies of *British Nationalist*. At this moment, younger members who do not care for the White Power music of the Skins should stop sneering at 'boneheads' and form their own groups to play a similar role with musical forms more in keeping with their own tastes.



THE STREET ACTIVISTS

Woe betide the nationalist movement that imagines it can do without them.

Most important of all is the work that can be done to undermine the central *motif* of the post-1945 egalitarianism. Every Age has such a *motif*. For the liberal nationalists of central Europe it was the struggle against Napoleon; for the turn of the century socialists it was the Paris Commune; for the fascists it was the unknown young soldier whose blood was spilt in defence of his land. For the last fifty years the vision underlying all the vile sickness of this Age of Ruins has been the so-called 'Holocaust'.

There is no need here to elaborate on the way in which the work of revisionist historians and forensic examinations have nailed the absurd lie that Nazi Germany, in the midst of a wartime shortage of labour and materials, gassed or otherwise systematically exterminated six million Jews. What does need to be stressed is the extent to which this nonsense underpins not just the Zionist state of Israel and Jewish power worldwide but the entire edifice of global liberalism. The Six Million tale is the foundation-stone of the postwar occupation government of Germany. The building of the Holocaust Museum in Washington DC marks this mixture of recycled propaganda and profitable fantasy out as the nearest the USA has to a State religion. And throughout the White world there can be no active nationalist who has not found those piles of 'gassed' Belsen typhus victims to be by far the biggest propaganda obstacle thrown up by those who crave a mongrelised world.

The New World struggling to be born cannot do so until this lie is publicly exposed, ridiculed and destroyed. Fortunately, the very efforts of its proponents to get as much mileage as possible out of it and to keep it alive have left it massively over-inflated and vulnerable. As the old saying goes, the bigger they are the harder they fall.

Yet however rotten its foundations, no man-made structure ever falls unless it is

pushed. This is as true of the 'Holocaust' as it is of anything else. But who will put their weight against the greatest lie of a Century of Lies, protected as it is by a legion of media hacks, Zionist terrorists, Marxist thugs and dawn visits by the Political Police? Not the court historians of the passing age. Not the packs of journalists who are careful only to chase the game permitted by the Powers That Be. Not the ivory-tower academics, for they too know which side their bread is buttered and who provides the university jam: research fellowships and publishing deals. And certainly not Joe Public, who wouldn't recognise historical dynamite if it leapt from his TV screen and blew up his can of lager.

Professor Faurisson correctly summed up the present status of 'Holocaust' revisionism several years ago when he stated that this great intellectual adventure is over. The handful of courageous academics who joined his struggle have done their work. The crucial original research has been done, the Exterminationist case has been demolished. Revisionism no longer needs historians and scientists; it needs publicists.

The Six Million lie is dead, but its rotting corpse will continue to block the road to the new era until it is buried. And there is nobody to dig the grave except us. Where else can we find men willing to risk imprisonment for speaking their minds? Men unswayed by the condemnation of the entire mass media and Politically Correct opinion? Men prepared to force their way through baying mobs to unfurl the banner of truth in some scruffy church hall? Men, above all, with sufficient experience of the way the Establishment's media, politicians and courts work to be able to use what Ernst Zundel calls 'revisionist jujitsu' — to turn the massive strength of the Exterminationists against themselves, so that they trip over their own lies and repressive laws.

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Where can we find such men? Search the whole world and you won't find more than a dozen outside the ranks of organised hardline nationalism. If nationalists don't bury this deadly lie, nobody will. In the case of Britain, that means that members of the British National Party have a duty to be involved as active participants in the revisionist struggle.

It is of course true that 'Holocaust' revisionism is not an issue capable of arousing Joe Public. It will not bring in new recruits from outside the movement. It will not produce any extra votes in the Smudgewick Borough Council election. And however unimportant these considerations may be in the long run, an organisation's leadership has to give due attention to preserving and building the present strength of their operation. I am not therefore suggesting that the BNP itself should be directly involved in a big anti-'Holocaust' publicity campaign, but only that it should be more forthright on this issue and give those of its members who are particularly interested the 'green light' to undertake additional political work on this subject, much as was the position a few years ago with the widespread distribution of the very hard-hitting *Holocaust News*.

FOUNDATIONS OF POWER

Having dealt with the importance of catching the historical wind as one prerequisite of gaining lasting popularity and political power, let us now turn to the second great requirement. We must understand straight away that power is not based on having people agree with one's policies. Think for a moment about the results of every opinion poll held over the last forty years on the key issues of immigration and capital punishment. The close correlation between our views and those of the vast majority of the general public is nothing new — nor has it ever done us very much good.

For a brief moment at some unforeseeable stage in the future, such popular sentiment and widespread exasperation with the Old Gang politicians who have for so long ignored it will give us the crucial opportunity to take power. But the ability to take advantage of that opportunity can only come through organisation. Popular support, Winds of History — it's all so much hot air without Organisation.

A small-scale but telling example of the power of effective organisation-building is provided by the Socialist Workers Party. For

here is a group whose views on virtually every issue — from sympathy for paedophiles to support for the vermin of the IRA — are utterly abhorrent to 98 per cent of the population. Yet in spite of this they have a self-sufficient propaganda machine which can mobilise thousands of supporters on whatever issue the leadership feels is most likely to win a few more misguided recruits. They have printing presses, delivery vans, local front groups, a trained cadre of area leaders, summer schools, experts in pilfering the funds of unsuspecting trade union branches — all run with a ruthless centralism that would make Stalin blush.

Except for the fact that our fund-raisers must be honest and our local units able to work on their own initiative, this is the sort of organisation which nationalists must build as well. Additionally, because the State at present relies mainly on the likes of the SWP to disrupt our progress, we need to know all about its plans, and to have the ability to persuade its people to leave us in peace. This is a far cry from quietly playing the electoral game as just one more minor political party. True, recruitment through publicity at election times is at present a worthwhile option, but there are many other important things to do as well. And very few of them are possible if we are deflected from doing what needs to be done by worrying about how it will affect our 'image' or our vote.

Building a Nationalist organisation with the ability to take advantage of the uncertainties of the uncharted economic, social and political waters ahead will, like the development of the new spirit of the age, be a long process. It will only be slowed by looking for shortcuts, by seeking instant popularity by trimming policies or curbing 'provocative' street activities, by trying to pretend that the Holocaust is nothing to do with us, by denying our ideological debt to the anti-egalitarian pro-White thinkers and heroes of the past, by cutting ourselves off from our roots and from the lads in boots. We must never forget that, at the moment, it is more important to control the streets of a city than its council chamber. If that is the sort of 'unreasonable' attitude that journalists and opponents try to use against us at election times, it shouldn't bother us. For History is made by unreasonable people.

Worth repeating

Yes, in other words the ignorance of our western liberal intellectuals is killing us. The distortion of their university-adjusted vision is such that even when they clearly perceive every detail of a given situation, the picture in the mirror of their intellects is invariably upside down. It is a form of insanity, ethical as well as intellectual; an insanity which takes the form of a blind belief in the efficacy of so-called 'good' principles regardless of the circumstances in which they are applied, such as the giving of the vote to people who cannot read or write... It is a 'sideways-with-the-people' insanity, one of the deadliest of its manifestations being the belief that true goodness consists in depriving oneself of the power to do good. It is an insanity compelling liberal politicians to delight in bringing about the utter subjugation of their own white race.

It is fundamentally a moral matter. The British have lost their driving force and their native insight because they are morally adrift. Because they have adopted alien philosophies and spurned their own, their virtues have all descended to the horizontal. Because the former ruling classes can no longer rule, they have disguised their frustration by adopting an anaemic humanitarianism, while the triumphant greed and envy of the masses piously masquerade as virtues of a 'Christ-like' sanctity. Patriotism is now confined to cheering the national football team on one of those rare occasions when it beats a foreign team. Thus the country has reached the stage where recurrent business and political scandals and spy exposures — which latter always come to light by accident — are less sensational than monotonous. Certainly they are to be expected. The people, meanwhile, resol-

utely epicene and never having had it so good, unconsciously seek relief from their materialism and from the sense of insecurity engendered by the lack of parental, school and general discipline by strumming their electric guitars and shrieking and swooning and twitching their limbs... It is all part of the modern progress towards a brighter tomorrow, towards a One World, with us at the bottom.

In Africa, Britain has been the architect of her own destruction. She will give 'freedom' to natives even if it kills them, which it does. She will abdicate even if it kills her, which it has been doing. She will surrender her strategic bases even if it imperils all Western Europe. She will not deal with the Whites in Africa or even loyal natives, but only with terrorists whose transient favours she has to buy. She has been driving her own loyal people from Africa, and by a process of legalised theft depriving them of all their possessions, at the very time when she should have been breathing a prayer of thankfulness for their existence and doing her utmost to reinforce them. At the very time when she should have clung with all her former tenacity to her African possessions, she has created instead that very vacuum which she has most cause to fear. In an age when a nation's survival is related to its territorial magnitude, Britain has been feverishly making herself as small as possible. In an age when a race's survival is related to its global distribution, Britain has been so aghast at the number of widely scattered British communities and embryonic nations that she has done all in her power to spare our enemies the task of trying to exterminate them.

ANTHONY JACOB
White Man, Think Again (pub. 1965)

BNP WEB SITE

The BNP is now on the internet with its own web site, called British National Party News Service. The development is a tremendous advance, because the internet is the most significant political development since the coming of television. Within two years, the Net will have a user base of over 5 million. These people will be able to access BNP comment & news and read *British Nationalist & Spearhead* at the click of a button. Media censorship is bypassed.

BNP News Service at:
<http://ngwwwall.com/frontier/bnp/>

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE USA?

HAROLD WEST examines recent trends which could indicate a new dawn for America's beleaguered whites

SINCE 1945, the United States of America has been the dominant power in the western world, and the very heartland of the international finance system which underpins the corrupt 'liberal democracies' of the West.

Moreover, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US is now the only nation which can truly be called a 'super-power'.

When the communist world collapsed in the late 1980s, most commentators assumed that America had 'won' the cold war, and that we could now look forward to a New World Order in which America would dominate the rest of the globe both economically and militarily.

SOCIAL TURMOIL

For a while, this appeared to be the case. In 1991 America flexed its military muscles with an attack on Iraq, which appeared to be a resounding success.

But this self-confident foreign policy disguised growing economic and social turmoil on the domestic front.

In 1992, the conflicts which are always inherent in a 'multi-racial' society exploded into violence, as Los Angeles went up in flames.

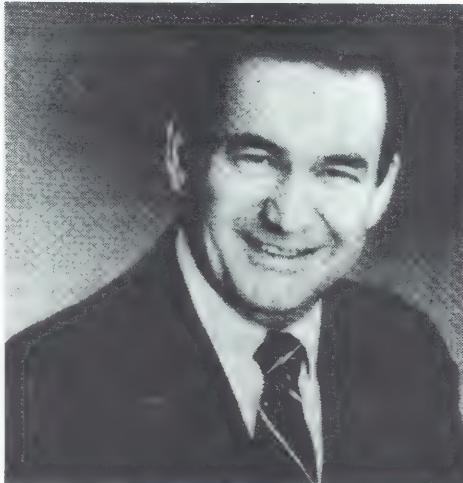
Superficially, the riot was sparked by the alleged mistreatment of a black man by the LA Police Department. In fact, it was merely a symptom of America's growing racial conflict.

The world's television screens showed pictures of burning, looting, rape and murder. White commuters were seen being dragged from their cars and beaten by black mobs. By the time the riot ended, scores of people were dead and over a billion dollars worth of damage had been done.

Los Angeles was recently the scene of another race drama, when black sportsman and TV celebrity O.J. Simpson was found not guilty of the murder of his white wife and her friend.

Whatever the truth about the murders, the importance of the case was that it once again exposed America's racial divisions. Most of the black community felt Simpson was innocent, whilst an equal proportion of Whites thought he was guilty. When Simpson was finally acquitted, the mainly black jury was criticised for judging the case along racial lines; Simpson's main defence was that the 'racist' LAPD had framed him because he was black.

Of course, racial conflict in America is hardly new. But the recent manifestations described above could be symptoms of a profound shift in US racial politics; we could be witnessing the beginnings of a revolution as drastic as that which brought down the



PAT BUCHANAN

Fighting for the Republican nomination in the next US Presidential contest, has expressed overt nationalist views and has courted the wrath of the US Jewish lobby by questioning support for Israel. He is in the very forefront of expressing the dissatisfaction ordinary Americans feel and is harnessing that feeling to his assault on the Presidency.

Berlin wall in 1989.

Nationalists have always believed that the collapse of the international finance system is as essential as the collapse of communism if racial nationalism is to triumph. American society is currently experiencing three major trends which indicate this may indeed be happening.

Firstly, the collapse of the economy. Multiple-dip recession since the mid-1970s has led to permanent mass unemployment and lowering of living standards, which in turn breed political discontent.

Secondly, growing disenchantment with multi-racialism, both from the black and white communities. Whites are increasingly discontented with what they believe is the disproportionate black involvement in crime and welfare dependency. They are also questioning the policy of 'affirmative action' by which employment quotas guarantee a certain number of jobs for black workers irrespective of ability or qualification. Conversely, black people believe that they still suffer economic, legal and social discrimination at the hands of Whites.

Thirdly, the growth of anti-government armed militias. Militia leaders claim there may be as many as six million supporters of these groups across America.

ECONOMIC CHAOS

Looking at the first trend, economic chaos is the inevitable result of an internationalist economic system. Multi-national companies

will simply move production to Third-World regions where 'coolie' labour ensures lower production costs. America and Europe cannot compete with the low wage economies of the Third World, which helps explain why we have had mass unemployment since the mid-1970s. Economists now believe that this mass unemployment will be a permanent feature of the 'post-industrial' world, and will be exacerbated by the use of technology to replace human labour.

A large underclass of Blacks and poor Whites is thus a feature of all western economies.

The second trend is also particularly significant, because not only are American Whites demanding self-determination, they are increasingly being joined by the voices of powerful black leaders.

In October of last year, Louis Farrakhan's Million Man March brought hundreds of thousands of black men onto the streets of Washington, far surpassing the rallies even of Martin Luther King in his heyday.

The significance of Farrakhan is not that he rails against Whites, but rather that he offers a constructive solution to the racial problem: separation.

Whilst previous black leaders have demanded more integration with Whites, Farrakhan has had the honesty to admit the truth that Blacks and Whites simply cannot live together.

He uses the analogy of a failed marriage: where two people cannot live in harmony, the only realistic solution is a divorce.

Even more significant is Farrakhan's criticism of the Jews, whom he describes as "bloodsuckers of the black nation." He has described Hitler as "a great man" and the Jewish faith as "a gutter religion." Indeed, some of his diatribes against the Jews would land the editor of this journal in jail if we were to reprint them here.

The significance of Farrakhan's antipathy to the Jews is that Jewish leaders have in the past been prominent in the black 'civil rights' movement. The black leader has thus set two important precedents: a rejection of multi-racialism on the one hand and an end to the former 'civil rights' partnership between Blacks and Jews on the other.

CRITICISMS

The third trend now affecting American society is the rise of anti-government militias.

Whilst anything that hastens the end of liberalism must be welcomed, there are a number of criticisms which can be aimed at these armed groups.

Firstly, many of them are Christian-fundamentalists rather than nationalists in

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the sense that we understand the term. All nationalists are aware of how today Christianity has been hi-jacked by the enemies of our race, and so we should regard such groups with caution.

Secondly, many of the militias in their desire for 'freedom' appear to reject any kind of state authority whatsoever, even where such authority would be exercised by a nationalist government. Whilst they are right to oppose the tyranny of liberal 'democracy', this opposition has been whipped up into a general paranoia by some militia leaders.

Sadly, the logical outcome of such paranoia may have led to the tragedy of the Oklahoma bombing in which scores of innocent Whites (including women and children) were killed. Even if, as many claim, this outrage was in fact carried out by government agents in a bid to discredit the militias, the fact that some militia leaders are prepared to justify such attacks must raise questions about whether their activities are in the best interests of the nationalist cause.

In conclusion, it can be said that America now has a historic opportunity to reject the rule of international finance and create a nationalist government. But to do so will require a leader of great strength and courage.

America needs a leader with the courage to work in alliance with black separatists such as Louis Farrakhan; a leader who can exploit the militancy and patriotism of the white militias in the service of genuine white nationalism.

America, just like the old Soviet Union seven years ago, is collapsing from within. It remains to be seen whether racial nationalists can successfully exploit this never-to-be-repeated opportunity.

Remember the BNP in your will!

We wish all our readers a long life, but none of us can stay on this earth for ever. Have you ever thought about how you can help the cause when you are gone?

The British National Party has benefitted immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. In most cases the money has been invested so as to guarantee the party a regular income, rather than being spent in one go.

Why not become one of those benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the political system!

It is natural that if you have a family you should wish to provide for it in the event of your death, but nevertheless you may well like to set aside something for the good cause as well. On the other hand, if you have no next of kin there is all the more reason for ensuring that the cause gets something before you go.

If you want advice on this matter, please ring or write in and let us know.

A glimpse of life in 'New South Africa'



SQUATTERS INVADE AND FOUL UP WHITE HOMESTEAD WHILE AUTHORITIES LOOK THE OTHER WAY

RAYMOND DELPORT is a 32-year-old white South African, married with two young children. A hard-working man, he had earned enough money by 1989 to buy a pleasant, well appointed home in Roodpoort, a mainly Afrikaner town. In 1992 he was offered a lucrative job in another town, so he took his family there and in the meantime let his house.

The tenant, however, fled without paying any rent, and the vacant property was too tempting for some black squatters. They moved in without permission and have been in occupation since. Before long there were 60 of them in the three-bedroom house.

The police were called to remove them but they next day they returned, and there they've been since.

The doors of the once charming home have been taken down and used for firewood. Windows have been broken and covered with cardboard. There are clothes lines in the living room and grimy beds litter the kitchen. All the rooms reek of beer and urine.

But Mr. Delport cannot get the



Above: The Delport family outside their home. Upper left: the inside of the home as it is now. The Delports can do nothing. The authorities don't want to know.

squatters out and repossess his property. The Mandela Government is reluctant to sanction any further police action. It won the SA elections by promising the Blacks that they would all be provided with fine new homes — quite regardless of whether they had worked to earn them or not. The Blacks are now demanding the homes they think are theirs by right, and are getting restless. Mandela dare not allow the unrest to get worse.

In the meantime, the Delport family live in a leaking tent nearby.

Is this story a piece of 'racist' propaganda invented by *Spearhead*? No, it appeared in the *Sunday Times* of the 31st December exactly as we have related it. The *ST*, it will be known, is one of the papers that applauded the dismantling of *apartheid* in South Africa and supported the Mandela Government.

Is it now having second thoughts?

SPEARHEAD SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be much appreciated.

ART TOTALITARIANISM: HUMBUG BIDS FOR THE HIGH GROUND

When it comes to imposing tastes from above, says JAMES THURGOOD, 'liberals' take second place to nobody

A FEW MONTHS AGO one of the television networks treated us to a programme given up to what the presenters called 'Nazi Art'. I do not recall the full details of the programme but remember only that its chief angle was about how the Hitler Government in Germany in 1933-45 dictated what tastes in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature and the theatre should be, and tolerated no deviations from the forms that it laid down. In favour was the classical and the *volkisch*. Modernists and others designated as 'degenerate' artists found themselves unable to obtain commissions. The more pragmatic of them changed their styles; many of the others went abroad.

No-one has ever quite explained to me what 'Nazi Art' is. To my simple way of thinking, there can be no such thing as art created by a particular political creed or régime. There is Greek Art, Roman Art, Italian Renaissance Art and the art of the later European Romantics. There is art as defined by the name of the ethnic group from which it stems. There is art as defined by a particular period. There are art schools — the Impressionists, for instance. But how can there be 'Nazi Art'? There was art approved of and disapproved of by the Nazis, but that is something very different.

The person who speaks of 'Nazi Art' almost invariably reveals his own ideological orientation by so doing. He is one of those who would like us to envisage the artist in Germany at that time standing at his easel with a uniformed and armed stormtrooper behind him telling him what to paint. Such preposterous images bear not the slightest relation to reality. Undoubtedly, certain art forms found favour with those in power and certain others did not. But where, and when, have things ever been any different?

ART AND POLITICS

Some more of this 'Nazi Art' nonsense was spewed out in an article by Paul Johnson in *The Sunday Telegraph Magazine* of October 22nd last. The article was prompted by a coming art exhibition in London spotlighting the relationship between art and politics. A foretaste of what it had to say was given the form of a picture on the front cover showing a figure, more ape than man, striding across a desolate urban landscape wielding a blood-spattered axe. Underneath was a caption saying 'Art and Tyranny'. The irony of this was that the symbolism corresponded much more closely to the human form as depicted by modernist and 'progressive' artists than to those favoured in the Third Reich!

The article inside began with an



WHICH IS ART AND WHICH IS NOT?

The painting on the left is by Wolfgang Willrich, and was produced in Germany in 1938. That on the right is Modigliani's *Madame Pompadour* (1915). Willrich's work is not one of outstanding genius but it is pleasing and at least bears some relation to the features of its subject. The Modigliani is a daubing well within the capacity of a primary school pupil. Willrich is rarely, if ever, exhibited. Modigliani is drooled over as a 'great' by the contemporary art world and his paintings are on show everywhere.

acknowledgement that many rulers in many ages, even including French President the late François Mitterrand, used art to glorify their régimes, but...

"... it is probably true to say that the 15 years between 1930 and 1945, the years covered by the *Art and Power*, which opens at the Hayward gallery next week, were unique in the way in which state power patronised art in Europe. In Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia totalitarian régimes were the principal, sometimes the sole, patrons of large-scale artistic projects."

There followed a rather silly account of the dictators' artistic preferences and the way in which they attempted to foist them on their peoples. The Nazis, coming to power in 1933, said Johnson...

"... inherited a wealth of artistic talent which had made Berlin the cultural capital of the world in the 1920s. Many *avant-garde* artists fled into exile and others fell foul of the régime and ended up in the concentration camps, but enough talented performers remained to give the régime plenty of artistic muscle and sparkle."

Well, the question of whether you regard 1920s Berlin as the cultural capital of the world in its time rather depends on what you regard as 'culture'. Most certainly, Germany's chief city was the leading centre of 'modernism' in many art forms, but whether this was good art or reflected the artistic tastes of the majority

of its people is another matter. Writers like Mr. Johnson seem to want it both ways. They like to condemn the arbitrary art rulings of the likes of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin as constituting a kind of cultural 'dictatorship', while contrasting this with the artistic climate supposed to prevail in the 'democracies', but in fact the 'art' flourishing in Berlin in the 1920s was understood little by the people as a whole and liked even less. The styles it portrayed were the creations of a self-appointed art élite inspired by the arrogant presumption that it knew what was good for the people better than they could ever do themselves. Mr. Johnson obviously approves of this particular arbitrariness but condemns that of the 'dictators', who evidently knew nothing!

Art under all three (Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin) was, according to Mr. Johnson, "essentially anti-individualistic and impersonal, dealing in heroic or demonic archetypes rather than real people."

This is rather strange as a form of condemnation. Is art, then, not to portray the heroic? The Greeks would have disagreed with that. And could it not be argued that some of the figures in Michelangelo's *Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel* were of heroic physical proportions? Was not the heroic a central theme of the works of Delacroix, best of all exemplified in his French Revolutionary portrayal

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Liberty leading the people? Do not the countless portrayals of Christ dying on the Cross depict heroism of a kind? Or were all these artists just 'Nazis'?

As for 'real people', as Mr. Johnson would put it, which people are more real: Picasso's and Henry Moore's mishapen figures — or the perfectly proportioned human forms carved by Germany's Arno Brecker — a Hitler favourite?

The Hayward exhibition was not the first in recent times to show art relics from the Hitler period. In July 1994 an exhibition of German Romantic Art was staged in Edinburgh, and this included some paintings produced in 1933-45. In heralding this display, the Arts Section of the *Sunday Express* spoke of how most of these works had been hidden from the public since the war, and went on to say:-

"The cover-up has been so great that many are unaware such art exists."

"Political fears and embarrassment over such works meant only a few scholars were allowed to view them... But in Jewish circles anxiety is rising that these paintings are being publicly acknowledged as art in Britain."

Now isn't this truly incredible? 'Nazis' are supposed to be the people seeking to dictate to the public what art they will be allowed to see and not see. Yet the art establishment that has ruled in the 'democracies' since the end of the war has somehow managed to restrict viewing of these creations to "a few scholars" — for no better reason than that they first saw the light of day in Hitler's Germany. Why? "Political fears and embarrassment" added perhaps to "Jewish anxiety"!

MODERNS' BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE

One of the very few valuable services that Prince Charles has rendered to Britain has been in his opposition to modernism in architecture. Some years ago the Prince, in his efforts to promote more traditional architectural styles, ran up against a wall of bigotry and intolerance erected by the modernist establishment. And yes, he was even accused of favouring 'Nazi' tendencies by his preference for classicism. Shrieked one critic, Professor Colin St. John Watson, head of architecture at Cambridge University: "You can't put the clock back. The Nazis tried, and look what happened to them!"

An article in the journal *Chartered Surveyor* (November 9th 1989) described how in Britain's schools of architecture the atmosphere...

"... is almost Orwellian in its oppression and dogmatism; dissent from modernism is not tolerated. Students I spoke to refused to be named or photographed for fear of petty reprisals from staff which could easily ruin their careers.

"This paranoia is in addition to the almost constant humiliation and vilification to which those few students interested in classical architecture, and who want to learn and practise it, are subjected.

"... It's a diet of Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe. The only alternative is anorexia. When you're not being personally abused, sneered at or called a fascist,

then your work is publicly described as rubbish, or worse. 'Copying a Greek temple well is pastiche and ensures contempt. Copying a Mies slab badly ensures top grades,' said one student."

What is immediately evident about the clash between modernism and tradition in architecture and other visual arts today is that there is absolutely no 'free market' of taste in which creations are able to find their own level according to the extent to which they please or disgust art followers. Modernism (which includes its ghastly offspring 'post-modernism') triumphantly carries all before it, while the traditional and the classical are virtually outlawed. When did you last see an important public building erected in any of the latter styles?

SICK ART GETS PRIZES

It is little different in the other art fields. Last year's Turner Prize, awarded in December to the most outstanding British artist of the year, went to one Damien Hirst. Hirst first came to eminence when he exhibited as 'art' a dead shark in a tank of formaldehyde. Later showings included a pickled sheep in London and a pair of rotting, copulating cattle in New York. Currently on show in the Tate Gallery is another of Hirst's works of genius, called *Mother and Child, Divided*, which consists of a cow and a calf, each dissected at the spine and placed in neighbouring tanks. It will be seen from these examples that Hirst's 'art' is not only second rate but is thoroughly sick. However, this did not prevent him winning the big prize, the award amounting to a scandalous insult to Britain's greatest painter, whose name it bears.

Another 'artist' on the shortlist for the Turner prize was Mark Wallinger, whose most prominent recent work consists of cut-outs in which the forequarters of one horse are attached to the hindquarters of another. Then there was Mona Hatoum, creator of a work called *Foreign Body*. Observers of this have to stand in a darkened cylinder peering at the floor at a video made by a camera crawling across her body and entering its many orifices. Another work on display by the same 'artist' is a 'sculpture' of wire cages with a bare light bulb moving up and down in the middle.

That this garbage could be given such recognition tells us something about the sort of people who currently control the

British art world. Commenting on the phenomenon, Anthony O'Hear, writing in *The Daily Mail* of the 1st December last, said:-

"There are in this country painters and sculptors working in the great tradition, faithful to their artistic predecessors and trying conscientiously to emulate them. But they form an underground movement, ignored and despised by the commissioners of our artistic Establishment.

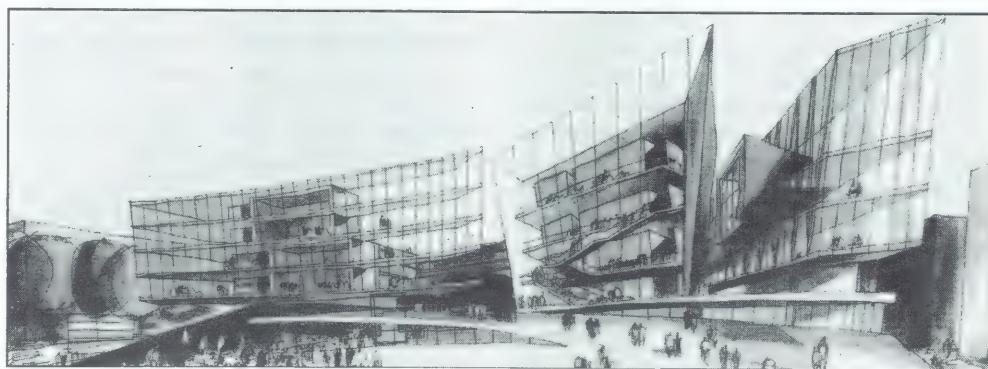
"For the art world of today, as represented by the Turner Prize shortlist, modern does not mean art produced in 1995. It means art produced according to a particular agenda, an agenda which can only be described as decadent, a tendency of a once-great culture to destroy itself from within."

The near-omnipotence of the modernist establishment was likewise demonstrated recently by a scheme to build an opera house in Cardiff. The design was submitted by Iraqi architect Zaha Hadid. This was described in a *Daily Mail* report on the 4th December as featuring "a shape like a ship's prow soaring from a water-side piazza." £50 million of lottery money was earmarked for the project but the whole thing was later abandoned. What led to this seems to have been a combination of public outrage at such a sum of money being allocated to what is regarded as a 'minority' field of enjoyment — and the widespread local revulsion at the design. The latter might be regarded as a hopeful omen of the ordinary people striking back against their cultural overlords.

MODERNIST DOMINATION

But there is still a long way to go. It seems like an everyday occurrence for the citizens of any city or town up and down Britain to walk out into the streets and behold some new concrete monstrosity that has been erected at their, the local taxpayers', expense by the bidding of the city or borough council, without the slightest consultation of those voters who are expected to foot the bill for it and who might — horror of horrors! — express a dislike for it if ever asked. Wherever you look, the modernists seem to have it sown up. Painting, architecture, sculpture, music, poetry — you name it. A self-selected and seemingly exclusive cultural oligarchy is deciding for all of us what the current art norms will be; and, as has

Contd. on page 23



ARCHITECTURAL EXCRESSENCE

This is the design which the art establishment adopted for a new opera house in Cardiff. The project was later abandoned due to its cost (£50 million) and its public unpopularity. It is easy to see how the public felt!

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
c/o PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: I went into Glasgow's Mitchell Library recently to trawl through the newspapers. Dipping into the minority press, I was enraged at the number of anti-British insults I found.

One person was wailing about the state of poverty in which he lived. For this he blamed "the vile British" — I quote his words exactly.

Imagine if anyone in the BNP were to write in the party press indicting the "vile Jews" or "vile Asians." We would soon be prosecuted under the race relations laws and probably flung into jail.

Why is it then that members of the ethnic minorities can insult us and get away with it?

If these people so dislike the way they are treated in Britain, no-one is forcing them to stay!

HARRY MULLIN
Glasgow

SIR: Mr. P.J. Feehan (Letters, January issue) is worried in case he, as a Christian, might be "rooted out" if the BNP or some party like the American National Alliance came to power. I wonder if he has any reason to be apprehensive? Speaking as a Christian myself, I have no such fears. My copies of National Alliance policy and the BNP Manifesto nowhere indicate hostility towards Christ. However, the muck peddled by the established churches — Catholic, CofE, Methodist, etc. — and by other 'Christian' groups like the Quakers have little do with Christ or his teachings.

Judeo-Christianity (now there's a marriage of opposites) is merely Judaism in a false hat. Lip service is paid to the Saviour, while the lessons he taught are ignored. Most revealing, his warnings concerning the evils of usury, invented by the Jewish Pharisees to enslave mankind, are today never mentioned.

Has Mr. Feehan listened to a church sermon lately? Has he not heard the pernicious drivel about what a 'sin' it is to prefer our own race to others, and how we should feel compassion for criminals and love for sodomites and other perverts?

People who preach this modern 'gospel'

will, I sincerely hope, be rooted out by the BNP and the National Alliance.

And when the hour of retribution strikes for these vipers I for one will shed no tears at their demise!

A. DIXON
Mansfield, Notts.

SIR: Having just received my first copy of *Spearhead*, I feel I am urged to join the British National Party, and I am pleased to do so.

D.B. JENKINS
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: This last year has been my first full year with the British National Party, with many ups and downs. I attended the annual rally in London for the first time. Although the conditions were far from ideal, I thoroughly enjoyed myself and found everyone very friendly.

Finally, could you please pass on a huge thank-you to the supporter who put up all the 'steamin' Scots' in her home after the rally — when we finally got there!

J. MILLS
Falkirk, Scotland

SIR: Reading of police action against the Yorkshire coach on the day of the BNP annual rally, I am minded of action taken by the police during the miner's strike in 1984, when union members crossing county borders were turned back. There were media reports of litigation against the police being planned. I don't know if there ever was an outcome but there are clear similarities and possible precedents.

G.E. DUCKWORTH
Isle of Sheppey, Kent

SIR: Why do black African asylum-seekers come to white-dominated Britain, where many people will not welcome them, rather than go to 'New South Africa', where they would surely be welcomed by black heroes President Mandela and Bishop Tutu and most of the rest of the population?

The British taxpayer has been paying nearly £100 million a year to support the barbarous communist-style government of Robert Mugabe, with which we replaced the humane white government in Rhodesia which preceded it. So I have an idea: why does not Deputy Premier Michael Heseltine, who is known to be a multi-millionaire, put some of his own money towards a scheme under which Mandela's South Africa could absorb these asylum-seekers from elsewhere in Africa? This would be an act of patriotism which would help to relieve Britain of a serious problem.

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

SIR: At the last Labour Conference and subsequently, Tony Blair has been saying that he is becoming patriotic and that he loves his country.

In the past, whenever anyone has expressed patriotic sentiments — whether he or she be Ulster Unionist, British Nationalist or even Conservative — the Labour

crowd would respond by quoting the saying attributed to Dr. Samuel Johnson: "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

Odd, isn't it, that we haven't heard this from Labour lately!

M. ARMITAGE
London N.11

SIR: When the news media start hammering away on a new issue and attempting to tug at our heartstrings, I always suspect that there is an ulterior motive behind it all.

Some months ago we suddenly started to get a flood of newspaper articles and TV reports dealing with the plight of abandoned children in China, whom parents were putting in orphanages when they were surplus to the Government's quota of one child per family. The pictures of the poor mites were obviously intended to whip up our emotions, and I remember thinking: Aha, what are they (the media) up to now?

Recently some light has been shed on the matter. We are now being treated to agonised appeals from the 'bleeding heart' brigade for British couples to adopt unwanted Chinese kiddies. A few parents who have responded to these appeals have been made into popular 'heroes', with glowing write-ups in the papers, accompanied by pictures showing them sitting smiling with their new 'family members'.

In other words, what is behind it all is just another scheme to flood Britain with immigrants and further the cause of race-mixing!

P.G. HARDING
Leicester

SIR: A newspaper report recently said that young British sportsmen are to go to Third World countries to teach cricket and football to local children. According to the report:-

"The Prime Minister is understood to have given his backing to the government scheme, to be known as the Voluntary Sports Service Overseas. He described it as a 'wonderful opportunity for our young people.' "

The report went on to tell us that the policy is one which one Daniel Finkelstein, director of research at Conservative Central Office, is gathering for inclusion in the party's Election Manifesto.

Well, if we have young British sportsmen who are anxious to teach children to play cricket and football, might it not be a better idea for them to concentrate their efforts here? Judging by the recent performances of the England cricket and soccer teams, we could certainly do with a bit of missionary zeal on the part of sport-minded young folk to improve standards at home. The same is of course true of many other sports in which Britain is lagging behind the rest of the world.

It seems, however, that these young sportmen would prefer to go abroad, with the apparent blessing of the Prime Minister, and help train our future competitors!

B. WATSON
Liskeard, Cornwall

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

ARTHURIAN LEGENDS, THE £8.95 (paperback only). A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout* and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

★ **BELL CURVE** (Richard J. Herrnstein & Charles Murray) £25.00. This book, which has aroused enormous controversy, deals with differences in intellectual capacity among people and groups. Although aimed primarily at an American audience it has world wide significance. 1994, xxvi, 845pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BOUNDED TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: THE MEANING OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.25. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990 (rep. 1993), 24pp.

★ **BRITISH ISLES, THE** (Hugh Kearney) £7.95. Subtitled 'A history of four nations' this is an outline of British history by an academic historian stressing the role of the non-English parts of the British Isles. 1989, 324pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

★ **CASE FOR DAVID IRVING, THE** (Nigel Jackson) £12.50. A study of the organisations and individuals seeking to suppress the historian David Irving's freedom to travel and communicate and of the smear campaign against him. The book relates largely to Mr. Irving's efforts to get into Australia. 1994, xi, 208pp.

★ **CENSORED HISTORY** (Eric Butler) £4.00. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. A welcome return to print. 1974, 48pp.

★ **CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE** (John Charmley) £20.00 A study of the Anglo-American relationship 1940-57 showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995. xv, 427pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

CHURCHILL: THE END OF GLORY (John Charmley) £30.00. This massive work follows in the footsteps of David Irving in his *Churchill's War* in its demolition of the myth of Churchill as a great national leader. The author is in fact less personally scathing in his treatment of his subject than is Irving, even stating that Churchill was a 'great man'. Nevertheless, the book

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Please note this fact, which is of great importance: the books sold through the BNP Book Service are written by many different kinds of authors holding a number of different political viewpoints, very few of them being in any way connected with the British National Party. The party's Book Service distributes these books because it is felt that they fill important gaps in public information and understanding of vital national and international issues. This does not mean that all of what is printed in these books should necessarily be taken as representative of the policies of the British National Party. We reserve the right to differ with some of the authors on some parts of their writings.

highlights our war Premier's overweening personal ambition and is particularly critical of his failure to come to an agreement with Hitler after British forces had been defeated in Europe in 1940. A valuable new contribution to revisionist history. 1993, 742pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.99. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a

brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROL OF THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA AND CONDITIONING OF THE PUBLIC MIND (Col. B.S. Turner) £9.75. An updated version of articles appearing in *On Target* newsletter. Packed with facts about the ownership of the media and their political bias. 1992, 34pp (A4).

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DEADLIER THAN THE H-BOMB (Leonard Young) £2.00. A reprint of an important work on the money power and its threat to the freedom of mankind. The author was a distinguished RAF officer and active nationalist. 1956, rep. 1992, 72pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet which strongly refutes the official 'Holocaust' figures. 28pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £15.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ÉLITE, THE (Barbara Cole) £11.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

FACING THE ABYSS (A.K. Chesterton) £1.00. A graphic portrayal of the decay of our political and social life by one of the outstanding figures of post-war British Nationalism. 1976, 118pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £2.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT (Brian Burkitt, Mark Bainbridge and Stephen Reed) £1.50. A reappraisal of Britain's membership of the European Community — from the Campaign for an Independent Britain. 1992, 69pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GLOBAL TYRANNY... STEP BY STEP (William F. Jasper) £12.50. How the UN is being developed as an omnipotent global government, suppressing national identities and human rights. The author is senior editor of *The New American* and a John Birch Society officer. 1992 xvii, 350pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

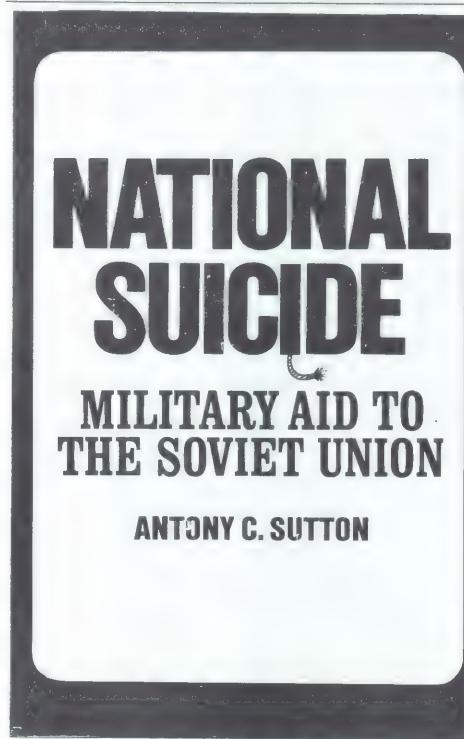
GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Very comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel and freedom of speech and inquiry in Canada. 1985, 95pp.

HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stuart) £10.00. This latest work by a well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the movement towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39* and *Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £5.95. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and dissects a number of popular myths. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

(Contd. overleaf)



A telling study of American cold-war duplicity that helped build the Soviet war machine. Valuable for its exposure of insider politics.

HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE OR NEW INQUISITION? (Alexander Baron) £8.50. An independent libertarian researcher defends the rights of holocaust revisionists and exposes the lies of the individuals and organisations seeking to suppress free enquiry on the subject. Packed with facts and quotations. 1994, 179pp.

IMPERIUM (Ulrich Varange) £15.00. One of the most important nationalist philosophical books of the post-war period. The author, whose real name was Francis Parker Yockey, rejects Marx, Freud and other 'culture distorters' and demolishes the whole ideology of 'liberalism.' Originally published 1948, 625pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.20. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revel P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

LEMMING FOLK, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter effectively testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

LIARS OUGHT TO HAVE GOOD MEMORIES (Alexander Baron) £4.99. An exposure of the lies and crimes of the *Searchlight* 'mole' Ray Hill and a demolition of his ridiculous book *The Other Face of Terror*. 1994, 128pp.

MAMMON VERSUS GOD (Dr. Kitty Little) £1.00. Describes how financial interests are promoting the destruction of nationhood. 1993, 30pp.

MATTER OF LIFE OR DEBT, A (Eric de Mare) £4.75. A distinguished architectural historian examines the flaws in our financial and banking system and offers a remedy based on the ideas of C.H. Douglas. 1983, 140pp.

MERRIE ENGLAND, 2000 (Colin Jordan) £1.00. A fictional portrayal of life at the start of the coming century, with white people under the lash of the racial 'harmonisers'. 1993, 39pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £6.50. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

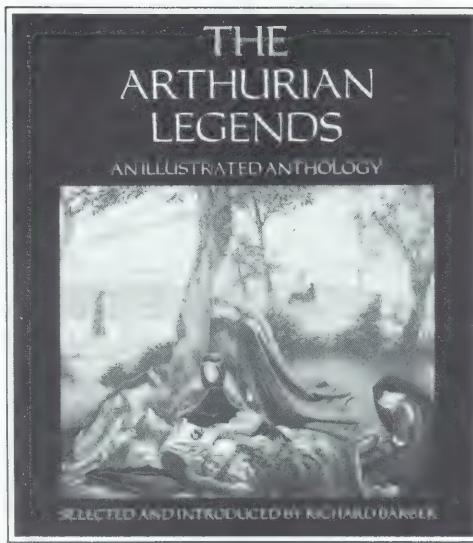
★ NATURAL LAW OF RACE RELATIONS (Laszlo F. Thomay) £7.50. An examination of racial tensions in a number of areas, showing that they are based not on hate or bigotry but on natural, universal tendencies. 1993, 145pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revel P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 50p. Produced by a group of nationalist teachers in reply to



A beautiful book looking at some of the oldest written British history and legend. Readers wanting to make contact with their roots should buy this book — and gain an insight into early British life

an NUT race-mixing booklet. Packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20 A4 pages.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

★ **RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE** (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopards spots*, *The Klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

★ **RESPONSE, THE** (James Goldsmith) £5.99. The author answers objections from various sources to earlier book *The Trap*. 1995, 203pp.

★ **ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE, THE** (Bernard Connolly) £17.50. A former official of the European Commission exposes the lies and deceit involved in the establishment of the ERM and the dangers involved in European monetary union and European federalism. The book created a sensation on its release last Autumn. 1995, xviii, 427pp.

SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

★ **SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS** (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. 1924, rep. 1994, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SEXUAL DEAD-END, THE (Stephen Green) £9.95. A factual and scientific description of the threat to personal and social health posed by homosexuality, with an account of the rise of the 'Gay Liberation' movements and 'Gay' activism. This book is not sensationalist but

nor is it for the squeamish or easily shocked. 1992, 482pp. **SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY** (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER (£7.60). Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knapp) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

★ **TRAP, THE** (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade. 1994, 216pp.

★ **TREASON AT MAASTRICHT** (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revel P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

★ **YESTERDAY & TOMORROW** £4.50. A collection of articles on 'The Tradition of National Revolution.' Featured authors include Belloc, Chesterton, Fr. Fahey and Cornelius Codreanu. 1994, 80pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

EXCELLENT CONFERENCE KICKS OFF NEW YEAR

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY got off to a good start to 1996 by holding a highly successful leadership planning conference at which priorities for the year were outlined and discussed.

The conference was a two-day affair, held over January 13th and 14th at a hotel in the North of England. Attending were the leader of the party and other national officials, as well as delegates from the party's main regions, from the South of England to Scotland. All told, 24 were present.

The first item on the agenda was a talk by party leader John Tyndall analysing where the party had fallen short of its growth targets in 1995. Mr. Tyndall stressed the need for a far higher rate of leafleting by branches, and called for a much greater degree of dedication and professionalism on the part of national and local leaders. He told the gathering that in 1996, much more than in the past, the party would be moni-

oring the performance of its local units and taking firmer steps to ensure that those units met their quotas of activity and literature distribution.

After a discussion on these topics, the second part of the agenda began. This was devoted to the coming general election. National Organiser Richard Edmonds introduced this period with a very lively, stimulating and at times amusing talk in which he stressed the appalling record of the Government and the dismal lack of any real alternatives offered by Labour. All this, he said, created tremendous opportunities for the BNP.

Elections Officer Eddy Butler then took over and, after a talk on organisational needs for the election, went around from region to region asking for progress reports on preparation. These were most encouraging and suggested that the party has a very good chance of achieving its target of contesting over 50 seats and qualifying for broadcasting time.

The conference was broken up by an informal social on the Saturday evening in which everyone

Sunday morning: delegates take a break from the agenda for a snapshot.



EMERGENCY APPEAL: TARGET NOW £354.00

Contributions last month to the special emergency appeal launched last April by the British National Party have come to £1,435.00. This excellent figure is mainly due to a single contribution of £1,000.00 by one supporter who wishes to be anonymous. We take this opportunity in these columns to send our deepest thanks to this supporter, who has been very generous in the past.

This now leaves just £354.00 to be raised to meet the fund's target of £20,000.00. Let's try and get this final sum in this coming month!

All those sending in money should address it to the BNP Emergency Fund and send it to: c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are sent only for donations of £10.00 or over unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

was able to relax. A magnificent buffet dinner was laid on, some local members called in to say hallo and a pleasant time was had by all.

The party owes a great debt of gratitude to its hosts for the weekend, who worked very hard to make everyone's stay a pleasant one.

Newspaper cuttings: notes of guidance

Our editor is always most grateful to those readers who send in cuttings containing items of news useful to *Spearhead*. However, life could be made a little easier for us here if certain rules were observed.

Firstly, if you are sending in material from your local newspaper please ensure that the items in question constitute real news that is likely to be of national interest. Reports of various local crimes or incidents involving ethnic minorities are not necessarily 'news' in the sense that we require it — for similar things are going on every day all over Britain. We cannot, for instance, use a cutting which refers to a street brawl between Whites and Asians in such and such a town — unless the incident is on the scale of a major riot that would make national news headlines were it not for media censorship.

Newspaper cuttings sent in by our readers can take a long time to wade through. Please reduce this time by limiting the cuttings in number and ensuring that they refer to matters of major importance.

For the same reason, would those sending in cuttings please ensure always to highlight the paragraphs to which they wish especially to draw our attention. This can be done by blocking the paras with thick felt-tip pen, using a light colour like yellow, or underlining them in any colour of ink, though preferably not black.

If you are sending in a copy of a whole paper or magazine, could you please attach a note to the front drawing our attention to the particular page(s), and parts of same, on which there are items you think may be of interest to us.

National Vanguard No. 115, September/October 1995: £1.55. Cheques/POs only to LIFE RUNE BOOKS, BCM BOX 6089, LONDON WC1N 3XX. 2 x 25p stamps or IRCs for catalogue. (Web site <http://www.natvan.com>.)

FREEDOM VIDEOS

For your copy of our latest catalogue of nationalist, revisionist and music videos (VHS) send two first-class stamps to: Freedom Videos, Box 1, Forest House, Liss Forst, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Correspondence: editor's problems

Our editor's postbag gets heavier and heavier. Right now as these words are typed into our computer, a huge pile of correspondence lies in his tray waiting for attention. Secretarial help is available but it is not given on a full-time basis, and our editor has to deal personally with many items of mail which, had we greater resources, would be answered by a paid secretary.

This mail consists of letters sent to Mr. Tyndall not only his capacity as editor of *Spearhead* but also in that as leader of the British National Party.

Letters, unless marked as especially urgent, may not get replies until three or four months. Please bear with us in this.

The problem would be helped to a great extent if readers would only send in letters relating to matters of real importance which demand Mr. Tyndall's personal attention and cannot be dealt with by a colleague.

Also it would be a help if Mr. Tyndall were not required to send off answers or acknowledgements except in cases where questions are raised which absolutely necessitate replies — or where some kind of major assistance, financial or otherwise, has been rendered which fully justify a personal note of thanks from him.

Senders of items that do not fall into any of these categories are asked to accept this message of appreciation for their interest, and not to take

offence if personal replies are not forthcoming.

1996 is going to be a very busy year, with a tremendous workload to get through. The really important work can only be tackled properly if less important chores can be avoided.

We thank you for your understanding.



Editor: Nick Griffin M.A. (Hons)
Cantab.

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ART TOTALITARIANISM: HUMBUG BIDS FOR THE HIGH GROUND (Contd. from page 17)

been demonstrated in the case of the architecture schools; this oligarchy will not tolerate opposition but is determined to force its tastes upon everyone by whatever means are thought necessary — ridicule, career sabotage and, when all else has been exhausted, the epithet 'Nazi' against anyone who disagrees.

This is the establishment that tells us how wicked and evil were those 'dictators' who sought to mould artistic life in their countries according to their own likes and dislikes. It is the pot calling the kettle black with a hypocrisy that staggers the imagination of anyone who has not actually witnessed it in its full nakedness.

How can the stranglehold of this totalitarian art establishment be broken? The answer, very simply, is that it can only be broken by the will of a government prepared to take it on. But the moment that such a government attempts to do this you can be quite sure that the defenders of this same art establishment will be heard squealing that that government is displaying 'Nazi' tendencies. Remember what happened to Prince Charles!

Have you joined the Welling Club?

The Welling Club is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether or not BNP members, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent regular bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution (made out to the British National Party), to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

Buy BRITISH NATIONALIST in bulk

British Nationalist retails at 30p. Supplies in bulk are available at the following rates (standing orders welcome):-

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500 copies	£78.00	by roadline	

Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from all other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

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The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

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Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

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The BNP also has units in Staines, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Reading, Southampton, Bournemouth, Gloucestershire, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypandy, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

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